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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 27,552 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1930. PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The closing rate of the dollar on-demand, to-day was 1/3 1/8.

Dainty Eyeglasses
N. LAZARUS
Ophthalmic Optician
13, Queen's Road Central.

A DEER, A CYCLE & "MAC."

Sudden Affection Not Appreciated.

"ENCOUNTER" ON KING'S HIGHWAY.

The Taipo Tiger, Snake and Shark will now have to be relegated to the limbo of things forgotten. They are back numbers which have been dragged into the limelight once too often.

Pride of place must now be given to the very latest thing in the Colony's wild animals—a Deer! Yes, sir, a real live deer and so sociable that it waived the formality of an introduction and made the acquaintance of Traffic Sergeant Mc-Innis in its own playful way.

The deer's method was undoubtedly rough, as "Mac" discovered to his sorrow, but it was a thrilling experience which a less modest man would be proud to brag about! But "Mac" is not built that way, and wild horses could not make him speak.

A Souvenir!

He has some souvenir of the encounter in the shape of a bandaged left wrist and plaster over several cuts on the other hand. Yes, he had a spill whilst out with his solo motor cycle on the Shekko Road last night. No, most emphatically, no, he had not been drinking formazone or any of the "zone" before he went out on his iron horse. How did it happen? He had better not say anything. What's the use? These sceptical Hong Kongites would only scoff at the story!

But it was not so hard to get "Mac's" fokis to speak, and that's how the *China Mail* secured the story.

Hit In the Flank.

It appears that "Mac" was driving along the Shekko Road at 10 o'clock last night when suddenly a deer crossed the road. Before "Mac" could do anything to avoid the beast his cycle had hit the deer in the flank. The next instant Mr. Deer, "Mac," and the cycle lay in one heap. And then things happened fast and furious!

The deer lashed out with its legs, but fortunately for "Mac" it kicked the cycle, which received several ugly dents. "Mac" tried to scramble to his feet, but the deer wanted him to remain and play pitch and toss. However, "Mac" preferred wrestling if he must play with the deer at all, but really he did not feel like playing, and wished to be his way!

During the next two minutes or so—it must have seemed like hours to "Mac"—they wrestled about, and poor "Mac" got the worse of it. Then, suddenly, the deer decided that wrestling with "Mac" was poor sport because their rules were so radically different! So, with a great show of contempt, the deer made a mess of "Mac's" immaculate white riding breeches and then strode majestically away toward the hills. "Mac" heaved a sigh of relief and, jumping on his "bike," made straight back for civilisation.

Too Endearing!

The story might have been a little exaggerated, but that was how the *China Mail* man got it second-hand. Then armed with the "facts" he again tackled "Mac" but all the latter would say was: "It all happened so suddenly that I had no time to take a good look at the darned thing before I hit it. Then we were on the ground together and I realised that it was a deer, and I did not appreciate the way it "deared" me!"

Two Pythons Next!

Not to be outdone by "Mac," one of his fokis, Post by name, another young traffic officer who has a reputation for being a sober fellow, told the *China Mail* man that he also had an exciting experience in Shekko on Saturday.

He was also riding on his cycle when he saw the python which gave the two young Y.M.C.A. men a thrill some months back. (reported exclusively by the *Sunday Herald* at the time): (He dismounted and took three shots at the snake with his revolver, but it got away.

Another snake story comes from Taipo, where it was reported that a huge python measuring 11 feet in length and of enormous girth, was shot dead yesterday afternoon, near the Taipo Police Station by a European Sergeant. The name of the hero of the encounter we have not been able to ascertain, for such is the modesty of our gallant guardians of the peace!

RUSSIAN BANK'S ASSETS.

Involved Question of Costs.

PARIS OFFICE'S POSITION.

When the hearing was resumed this morning in the case in which the distribution of surplus assets of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hong Kong is in dispute, Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., for the Shanghai Liquidators, answered several questions by Mr. Justice Wood on the question of ancillary winding-up. On the question of domicile, also, Mr. Potter went into its exact purport in the present case. In this connection he stated that "whether our law recognises two domiciles is rather a debatable point, if the term is strictly interpreted."

Questions of Costs.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon, who appears with Mr. Potter for the Shanghai interests, then addressed the Court on the questions of costs in the action. "In a previous judgment," he said, "Sir Henry Gollan had ruled that the costs of the London creditors should be paid out of the surplus assets. As regards the Shanghai liquidators he made no order.

"My submission is," said counsel, "that in the present case Sir Henry Gollan assumed that the Shanghai liquidators had not been made defendants. But the evidence is quite clear, in my submission, that they were made defendants."

Counsel went on to contend that his clients were made parties to the action by reason of Sir Henry Gollan ordering that they should be served with notice of summons. "It lies with Your Lordships in this Court of Appeal to exercise discretion with regards to costs. I claim that Sir Henry Gollan was wrong in not looking upon the Shanghai party as defendants in the action," he added. "Upon this assumption of Sir Henry Gollan a rule has been applied which actually is not applicable."

Vitally Interested.

As a matter of fact the Shanghai liquidators were vitally interested in getting a decision that the Bank had in fact been dissolved. The learned Judge held that it had not been. If he had held that it had been dissolved, then, from the evidence, the case of the Shanghai interests was very strong indeed. It was very necessary, therefore, that they should appear, and indeed, that all parties should appear. For this reason, said counsel, he would ask the Court to exercise its discretion as to costs.

Sir Peter Grain: Assuming that the learned Judge was wrong as regards costs, but right on the other points in his judgment? If we came to that conclusion you would only be entitled to costs on appeal.

Mr. Sheldon agreed that he did not think he could ask for costs in the issues in which he failed in the Appeal Court.

The Attorney-General (Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C.): It seems to me that Mr. Sheldon has laid no distress on the fact that his clients were unsuccessful in the Court below. They were not thus entitled to any costs. Prima facie they did not succeed, and the present argument does not displace that fact. The Shanghai liquidators cannot say that they were dragged into Court to satisfy the Official Liquidator here.

The Case For London.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, appearing for the London creditors in the action, said that the question of costs he would leave entirely to the Attorney-General. As regards the other issues, there had been four applications as regards the surplus assets in Hong Kong of the Bank. The applications had arisen out of the action of the Shanghai creditors, or others instigated by them. On each action it had been sought to get the surplus assets, and each action had signally failed.

The suggestion now made that Paris was in fact the principal liquidator, and that Hong Kong was ancillary, was merely the attitude of a peeved person, who, having failed to get hold of these proceeds, was now taking the only line left to him in a last attempt to get the surplus.

Mr. Jenkin then proceeded to examine the affidavits in the actions. The various deponents, he said, had been fully aware of the existence of a Paris branch of the Bank, and had done their best to exclude this branch from consideration in the matter of surplus. Shanghai liquidators were quite plus. "It appears that the cognisant that there was a liquidation in Paris," said counsel, "and London and Paris have throughout been absolutely disregarded in Hong Kong as principal liquidators." These affidavits were made for the purpose of excluding Paris from participation in the surplus assets."

London Creditors' Position.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said: At no time has anybody believed that the Paris office was the office of principal liquidation. As regards the suggestion—that the London creditors took no interest in the local liquidation until it was directed by service of summons, there is a letter on the file to show that the London office was advised, and took the advice, that it had no locus standi, and that the only persons who could act were the local creditors. The London office, therefore, abstained from taking any part in the proceedings at all.

The case is proceeding.

Question of Domicile.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Potter continued his legal argument. On the subject of domicile, which he said had not been argued before in this case, counsel contended that the head Office of a Bank was fixed by the situation of the chief office from which it was controlled. It was plain from the authorities, he contended, that the Company's chief office was anywhere but in Russia. If the Company had not been dissolved, it was his contention that the motive force controlling it came from Paris.

As regards the London creditors, Mr. Potter commented upon their "stony silence" until they discovered that there was a three lakhs surplus in Hong Kong.

Answering questions by Sir Joseph Kemp, Mr. Potter said that he merely wished the Court to make enquiries in Paris. He had sufficient evidence, if need be, without an adjournment.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT FLIGHT.

R.100 Expected to Cross Atlantic in 3 Days.

WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIPS

Rugby, Yesterday.

The airship R.100 is riding at the mooring mast at Cardington and may leave on a flight across the Atlantic to-morrow morning, but the exact time of the departure and course she will follow will be determined after a careful study of the probable weather conditions over the Atlantic. The flight is being undertaken as part of the Air Ministry's development policy for airships with the object of testing out the reliability and behaviour of the airship on a long distance flight.

Data will also be acquired which will be of value in deciding upon the future policy in regard to a development of the airships for commercial purposes with particular reference to the speeding up of Empire communications.

When the R.100 was designed she was approximately twice the size of the largest airship and she and her sister airship R.101 are still the largest in the world. The experimental nature of the flight is therefore emphasised, for the vessel incorporates many novel features.

The Second Flight.

This will be the second flight of a British airship across the Atlantic, the first occasion being in July, 1919, when the R.34 made the first Atlantic flight from East to West. The R.34 made a successful return flight a few days later.

(*Continued on Page 9.*)

TEST MATCH

ENGLAND IN A POOR POSITION.

VERY BAD LIGHT.

McCABE DEALS WITH THE "TAIL."

Manchester, Yesterday.

Owing to heavy rain in the morning play before lunch was out of the question. Inspections of the wicket proved of little avail until 5.30, when the Australians took the field.

The light was very poor when Leyland and Tate resumed the England innings. McCabe, the "baby" of the opposition, opened the bowling and his fifth delivery penetrated Leyland's defence. The Yorkshireman, without any addition to his over-night score, played inside the ball and had his off bail dislodged. 222-6-35.

Nichols joined Tate and survived the last ball of the over. Tate then set about to hit the bowling but fell to a good catch at mid-on with only 15 runs added. Peebles gave Richardson an unaccepted catch at 245, but two runs later fell to a smart catch by the same player at second slip. Thus in a very short time England had lost three wickets for the addition of only 30 runs. McCabe had done the damage, and his figures to-day were:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
7	3	14	3

Only four runs were added before an appeal for bad light was upheld.—Reuter.

Wicket Sodden.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Play in the Test match at Manchester was restricted to less than an hour's play—on account of the heavy rain in the morning. The wicket was sodden and the light very bad.—British Wireless Service.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA—First Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c Duckworth, b Tate	54
W. H. Ponsford, b Hammond	83
D. G. Bradman, c Duleepsinhji, b Peebles	14
A. F. Kippax, c Chapman, b Nichols	51
S. McCabe, l.b.w., b Peebles	4
V. Y. Richardson, b Hammond	1
A. G. Fairfax, l.b.w., b Goddard	49
W. A. Oldfield, b Nichols	2
C. V. Grimmett, c Sutcliffe, b Peebles	50
P. M. Hornibrook, c Duleepsinhji, b Goddard	3
T. Wall, not out	1
Extras	33
Total	345

Fall of the Wickets.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

106 138 184 189 190 230 243 330

9 10

338 345

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	5	33	2
Goddard	39.1	14	49	2
Tate	30	11	39	1
Peebles	55	9	150	3
Leyland	8	2	17	0
Hammond	21	6	24	2

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Oldfield, b Wall	31
Sutcliffe, c Bradman, b Wall	74
Hammond, b Wall	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hornibrook, b McCabe	54
Leyland, b McCabe	35
A. P. F. Chapman, c Grimmett, b Hornibrook	1
Tate, c Ponsford, b McCabe	15
Nichols, not out	7
I. A. R. Peebles, c Richardson, b McCabe	6
Duckworth, not out	0
Extras	25
Total (for 8 wickets)	251

Fall of the Wickets.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

108 115 119 192 199 222 237 247

GOVT. EMPLOYEES BOUND OVER.

Insufficient Evidence to Convict.

KOWLOON THEFT CASE.

On the re-appearance before Mr. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day four stokers and an engineer charged with the larceny of nine fire bars and a quantity of lead piping from on board the Government steam tender Stanley, lying in the Yaumati breakwater, Detective-Sergeant Humphreys said that he had consulted the Public Prosecutor and his proposal was that second defendant be discharged and used as a witness, as he knew most about the affair. The Police had made every effort to find the marine hawker who bought the metal for $12.80, but no trace of him was made.

By the Magistrate: You can do that, but I don't think you will be successful!

After both a stoker and Mr. Chittenden had given evidence, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the case was an unfortunate one. He pointed out that that device of taking a defendant and making him a witness was not favoured, and that the evidence given by such a witness would not carry much weight. In the circumstances he would have to dismiss the other four men, as it would be rather hard on Nos. 1 and 3 if the second got off with it. If Nos. 1 and 3 were guilty, No. 2 would also be guilty.

Mr. V. H. W. Chittenden, boatswain of the Government Slipway, intimated that all defendants were Government employees. The engineer was well paid, getting from $650 to $1,200 per annum. He was posted to chief engineer of the Stanley on May 1, after having served on a Sanitary Department launch.

Detective-Sergeant Humphreys feared that a fight would take place afterward, and requested that all the men be bound over.

His Worship, in pointing out that a man can be bound over without being convicted, bound over the four men, as well as the man who was discharged, in bonds of $100 each to be of good behaviour for one year.

RAIN LATER.

The following weather report from the Royal Observatory states:

The typhoon passed over Foochow last night on a westerly track. It is probably filling up.

Forecast:—W. winds; fresh; fair at first, rain later.

The following telegram was received from Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General, Hong Kong, to-day:—

5 p.m., July 26.

Typhoon in about 122 degrees Long. E., and 26 degrees Lat. N., moving W.

Long. of Hong Kong—114° 10' 27"
Lat. of Hong Kong— 22° 18' 15"

Rainfall.

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day nil. Rainfall since January 1 of 50.65.

Temperature and Humidity.

The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

	Temp.	Humid
Hong Kong	82	86
Macao	81	86
Pratas Island	82	91
Manila	82	54
Foochow	80	91
Amoy	78	100
Swatow	84	88
Chefoo	78	95
Shanghai	81	95

CIVIL RESISTANCE ON THE WANE.

Indications of Weariness in the Movement.

COUNTER PROPAGANDA.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Indian Round Table Conference will be held at St. James's Palace at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference but the Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, said in the House of Commons to-day that he was not yet able to state what would be the composition of the delegations. A supplementary question as to whether the statement would be made on this subject before the House rises on Friday was answered affirmatively.

Mr. Benn was asked as to the procedure to be followed before presenting the proposals to Parliament for the amendment of the Government of India Act. He recalled in the correspondence of October last between the Chairman of the Statutory Commission and the Prime Minister that it was contemplated that procedure by joint Parliamentary Committee would still be appropriate for the examination of the proposals finally laid before Parliament as a result of the conference. It was for the Premier to consider whether it might be necessary or desirable to modify in any respect the procedure originally contemplated, until the results of the Round Table Conference were known. — British Wireless Service.

Rifles as Security.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Government of India's appreciation of the position up to Saturday shows that in the North West Frontier Province the situation in Waziristan continues to improve. Preliminary settlements with Shabi Khel and Kikarai have been successfully concluded, their sections having given security in rifles for good behaviour and the liquidation of any fine the Government may impose. The Jirgas of other sections, except Nazar Khel, who are procrastinating, have also come in with a view to settlement and are depositing rifles as security.

On the Peshawar border contingents of Afridis have been moving about Orakzai country following the decision of Afridi Jirga to organise raids against the Government pending compliance with the demands of the tribes. The internal situation continues on the whole to improve.

The number of under trial and convicted persons of Peshawar District connected with the recent agitation who have been released on giving satisfactory undertakings for the future now exceeds 180. In Bannu City picketing of liquor shops by women continues and the rural situation in districts is somewhat less satisfactory.

In other parts of India there have been several clashes between Police and volunteers, mainly arising out of picketing, but none was on a large scale.

The following is a summary of the general position in the provinces.—A definite decline in the movement is noted in Bengal, Madras, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Delhi, but in Bengal student activity may give fresh encouragement. In Punjab there has been a marked improvement during the past month, but the Sikh situation is still unstable.

Outlook Gloomy.

The United Provinces report greater activity in the villages. In the Bombay Presidency, Gujerat continues to show signs of some improvement. The position in Bombay City has little changed. The movement had very serious effects on trade and business and the industrial outlook is gloomy.

The movement has gained force in the Central Provinces, where it was late in establishing itself on a firm basis and the situation there has definitely deteriorated. Viewing the situation as a whole there are some indications of weariness and that counter propaganda is producing definite results. The Viceroy's address to the Central legislature on July 9 has been favourably received in the Press, and has undoubtedly strengthened the Moderates in favour of constitutional methods. The economic evils of civil disobedience movement are attracting increased attention.—British Wireless Service.

BRITISH WARSHIPS GUARD EGYPT.

No Necessity to Call on British Troops.

REPORTED ALL QUIET.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hugh Dalton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that owing to disturbances at those ports H.M.S. Ramillies has proceeded to Port Said and H.M.S. Waterhen to Suez. The Queen Elizabeth remains at Alexandria.

Replying to other questions on the subject of Egypt Mr. Dalton said that in view of their ultimate responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt and danger to public order which had manifested itself, His Majesty's Government considered it necessary to hold strictly to account leaders of both parties in the present constitutional conflict in Egypt. His Majesty's Government's communication was intended by dealing in a practical manner with the situation to make this unmistakeably clear.—British Wireless Service.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Hugh Dalton announced that the British High Commissioner in Egypt had reported on July 23 that all was quiet. The total number of casualties since July 15 were 279 police wounded and 26 others killed and 304 wounded.

H.M.S. Ramillies proceeded to Port Said and H.M.S. Waterhen to Suez, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth remaining at Alexandria.

The Government were satisfied that foreign nationals were receiving all necessary protection. So far it had not been necessary to call on British troops.—Reuter.

Earlier News.

Cairo, Yesterday.

A preamble to the Wafd proclamation of July 26, signed by Nahas Pasha, says:

"The present Government has revolted against the Constitution and has fled from the face of Parliament. The present Government is autocratic and Parliament (sic) to-day has voted non-confidence in the present Government, which has no right to collect taxes from the nation. These can only be paid when the Government controls its own government."

Sidky Pasha has prohibited the publication of this proclamation in the local Press, and the Police yesterday evening searched the Saadist Club but found no copies.—Reuter.

[An earlier message reported that following King Fuad's virtual refusal to convene a special session of Parliament, the Wafdists held a "Parliament" in the Saadist Club under the presidency of Abdel Fahmy, Vice-President of the Chamber. It adopted a motion of non-confidence in the Government. At the conclusion of the meeting Nahas Pasha declared that a non-co-operation movement, with non-payment of taxes, would start immediately.]

London, Yesterday.

The Government of India's appreciation of the situation to July 26, states that the situation in India as a whole shows indications of weariness in the civil disobedience movement and counter propaganda, producing definite results of the situation. Waziristan continues to improve and the general position in the provinces shows a definite decline of civil resistance in Bengal, Madras, Behar, Orissa, Assam and Delhi.

The position in Bombay City is a little changed but trade has been seriously affected and the industrial outlook is gloomy. The situation in the United Provinces has definitely deteriorated.—Reuter.

Weavers Idle.

Madras, Yesterday.

Ten thousand weavers at Coimbatore are idle owing to the lack of demand for silk, cotton and lace saris as a result of the civil disobedience movement. The weavers of Salem are also idle.—Reuter.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $30,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

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KOBE	TOKIO
KOWLOON	TSINGTAO
KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 1st April, 1930.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1930.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

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Reserve Fund ..... Guilders 40,000,000 ($30,333,333.)

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') These offices have safe deposit boxes to let. Londen Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd. Correspondents all over the world. Banking business of every description transacted.

A. STOKKINK,
Act. Manager.

Hong Kong, 15th April, 1930.

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Reserve Funds ...Frs.102,000,000.00

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A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 111,500,000

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Hankow	Semarang
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Manila	
Nagasaki	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

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H. MORI,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 16th March, 1930.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

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BOMBAY	MEDAN
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CANTON	PEKING
CAWNPORE	PENANG
CEBU	PESHAWAR
COLOMBO	RANGOON
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DELHI	SEMARANG
HAIPHONG	SEREMBAN
HAMBURG	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN (N. Manchuria)	SOURABAYA
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ILOILO	TAVOY
IPOH	TIENTSIN
KARACHI	TOKYO
KLANG	TSINGTAO (Bhukse,
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 8th January, 1929.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.
(Established 1917.)

CAPITAL.

Authorised	Straits	$20,000,000
Issued	"	8,000,000
Paid-up	"	4,000,000
Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders	"	4,000,000
Surplus	"	2,526,000

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Surplus ..... U.S.$1,572,454
Reserves ..... U.S.$1,908,209

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Cannes	Luxor	Singapore
Colombo	Marseilles	St. Moritz
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Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Central Bank in Formosa.
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FORMOSA:—Chiran, Kagi, Kaerniko, Kaafung, Makong, Nanko, Shichihin, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
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LONDON BANKERS:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in all the principal Commercial Centres throughout the world.

K. NAGURA,
Manager.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1926.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

Reorganised October 26, 1928, under special charter, of The National Government as an

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Subscribed Capital $25,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $24,710,200.00
Reserve Funds .....$ 3,820,503.82

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

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Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

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SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 5th March, 1930.

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Established 1912.
Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K. Currency) ...$10,000,000
Paid Up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000

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LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1930.

Commerce and Finance.

'PHONE FIRMS IN BIG DEAL.

Group to Buy Property of P.I. Telephone Co.

Manila, July 19.

Negotiations involving one of the most important business transactions to be made locally were set in motion with the filing yesterday with the public service commission of the petition of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company for authority to take over certain property belonging to the Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Officials of both firms are reticent in discussing their plans, saying that all that has been done is on a tentative basis, subject to the approval of the commission. Judge Ramon A. Cruz has set the public hearing on the petition for July 28.

The deal involves an outright purchase by the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company of certain assets of the Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company, and not a merger, as suggested in previous reports.

The object in view is to bring about a more unified operation of the two properties to improve the service. When completed, a person placing a long distance call will be subject to the same rules prevailing in all places, thus avoiding the handicap of conflicting regulations.

Neither party would make any statement as to the extent of the transaction, preferring to withhold the details until the facts are all assembled. Indications, however, are that when the deal is completed the purchaser will, acquire control of a goodly portion of the other's assets.

The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company operates the telephone lines to Baguio and a number of provincial capitals on the island of Luzon where it maintains local exchanges. It is also affiliated with the Visayan Telephone Company which owns the telephone lines between Iloilo, Cebu and Negros. The Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company furnishes the service in Manila and neighbouring towns.—Manila Bulletin.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT.

Japanese Protest to Nanking.

TAXING FOREIGN GOODS.

Nanking, July 17.

In consequence of the protest lodged by the Japanese government, the plan of the Nanking government to give a discriminating treatment to foreign goods during their transportation by railway in China was put off indefinitely, instead of carrying it into effect on July 1 as intended.

Now it is learned that the Nanking authorities try to reduce freight on home products. Mr. Uemura, Japanese consul at Nanking, is instructed by the Foreign Office to make protest against the new scheme, but so far he has failed to obtain a satisfactory reply from the Waichiaopu or the Railway Department on the subject.

According to the new plan, articles under the following categories come under the specification of foreign goods:

a. Articles made in foreign countries and imported to China.
b. Articles made in China under the following conditions:
1. Articles made in a factory run under Sino-foreign capital or foreign management, using Chinese or foreign materials and employing Chinese labour.
2. Articles made in a factory run under foreign capital or management, where Chinese materials and Chinese labour are employed.
3. Articles made in a factory built in China under foreign capital and management, employing foreign labour.
4. Articles made in a factory in China run under foreign capital and management, using foreign material and Chinese labour.
5. Articles made in a factory in China under foreign capital and management, where Chinese materials and foreign labour are employed.—Rengo.

HOG RAISING

PLANS TO SUPPLY MANILA WITH PORK.

Manila, July 18.

Having been deprived of the privilege of supplying the Manila beef market with imported meat, Ramon Soriano, former beef cattle importer, who until last June 30 supplied more than 40 per cent. of the city's meat consumption, is turning his attention to hog raising with the hope of furnishing the city with its pork needs.

Rafael Alunan, secretary of agriculture and natural resources, said yesterday that he was told by Mr. Soriano he is opening a farm in Nueva, Heija, for hog raising on a large scale. At the present time, there is no one known to be engaged in hog raising on a commercial basis and the pork business is not organised or stable. Much of the pork supply of the city is imported.

Mr. Soriano's plan is to supply about 600 hogs for the city slaughter-houses every month. This will represent an average supply of 7,200 head a year. This amount does not cover the entire meat demand of the city but it gives allowance for the present trade in the city market.

An advantage of organising the supply of pork for the city markets is the stabilisation and reduction in price. For this reason Mr. Soriano's entry into the hog raising business is welcomed by the department of agriculture. It was stated that it is time some one started in this kind of business because of the probable raising of the tariff on Australian goods in retaliation for a move in Australia to build a tariff wall against Philippine lumber.—Manila Bulletin.

P.I. INDEPENDENCE.

WOULD KILL THE SUGAR MILLS.

SENSATION IN ILOILO.

Iloilo, July 17

The advent of Philippine independence with the concomitant elimination of all protection for the Islands' products in the American market will mean the death of the sugar industry in the Philippines, according to Miguel Ossorio managing director of the North Negros Sugar Company and the Victorias Milling Company, in a statement made to a committee representing sugar planters of Manapla and Cadiz, Occidental Negros, who are clamouring for an increase in their share in the sugar production.

Mr. Ossorio is reported to have said that only the continuance of American sovereignty in these Islands keeps the industry on its feet.

If the Flag Flies.

"If you can assure me that the American flag will continue unfurled over these Islands, I will cheerfully accede to your petition for a 40-60 division of the sugar output," Mr. Ossorio is said to have told the farmers.

The sugar planters have asked that the 45-55 division of the sugar output be modified, giving the planters 60 per cent. of the output, the centrals taking 40 per cent.

Mr. Ossorio is then said to have expressed his belief that independence will be granted the Islands in ten years, whether the Filipinos like it or not. His reason is that American capitalists in the United States are hiring the best newspapermen and have bought the biggest newspapers to work for independence.

He also told the planters that the centrals now are invested because as soon as independence comes the machinery in the centrals will only be useless pieces of steel.

Private Altruism.

"If the sugar centrals controlled by the Philippine National Bank whose funds are the people's money, refuse to grant your petition, how do you expect from private corporations such altruism?" he asked the planters.

"Capital is conscienceless, and Congressman Timberlake is not yet dead. The issue over Philippine sugar in the United States will be revived every year. Politicians know that independence is coming within ten years, whether we want it or not, but the politicians have not the courage to tell the people that it will mean the death of the sugar industry.

"The Philippines cannot compete with Cuba and other countries whose production expenses are lower than ours. Sugar prices are absolutely controlled by Wall Street."

Industry of Millionaires.

Mr. Ossorio has a seat on the New York stock exchange and claims that American capitalists in New York told him that sugar will soon be an industry only for millionaires, and the Filipinos might as well plant camotes and other crops, but not sugar.

The publication of Mr. Ossorio's statement in an Iloilo paper created a sensation in local circles. In spite of all he said, however, the sugar planters still insist on their petition for a revision of the system of dividing the sugar output of centrals.—Manila Bulletin.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.			July 25, 1930. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾把	lb.	30	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	30	28	11
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒牛肉	"	30	24	22
" Breast	牛腩肉	"	28	20	18
" Soup	做牛肉	"	25	20	18
" Steak	牛排	"	30	24	22
" Steak Sirloin	牛柳腩	"	44	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	36	28	20
BuHock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛脷	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	"	—	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.00	—$1.20	
" Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
" Hump, Salt	牛肩腩	"	—	20	18
" Feet	牛腳	each	10	10	12
" Kidneys	牛腰子	"	15	10	12
" Tail	牛尾	"	25	20	22
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	13	14
" Tripe	牛肚	"	10	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭腳	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排骨	lb.	30	26	—
" Leg	羊腿	"	30	26	—
" Shoulder	羊手肉	"	30	24	—
" Saddle	羊鞍	"	32	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬腸	"	30	—	27
" Brains	豬腦	Per set	8	—	12
" Feet	豬腳	lb.	18	15	—
" Fry	豬什碎	"	28	15	15
" Head	豬頭	"	18	20	—
" Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
" Kidneys	豬腰子	"	13	10	3
" Liver	豬肝	lb.	45	30	24
Pork Chop	豬排骨	"	36	25	23
" Leg	豬後腿	"	42	60	70
" Fat or Lard	豬油	"	24	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊頭腳	per set	80	60	70
" Heart	羊心	each	10	8	7
" Kidneys	羊腰子	"	14	12	10
" Liver	羊肝	"	36	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	lb.	25	25	22
Suet, Beef	鮮牛油	"	30	20	18
" Mutton	鮮羊油	"	28	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	"	22	20	20
" Sausages	牛仔腸	"	28	—	—
" " No. 1		"	32	—	—

Fish.					
Barbel	鮫魚	lb.	44	16	24
Bream	鯛魚	"	35	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish	省城淡水魚	"	35	—	—
Carp	鯉魚	"	36	13	16
Catfish	鯰魚	"	35	16	27
Codfish	鱈魚	"	33	12	9
Crabs	蟹	"	40	16	17
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	"	30	23	26
Dab		"	39	16	27
Dace	黃鰭	"	40	23	16
Dog Fish	尾肚	"	22	20	—
Eels, Conger	海鰻	"	32	10	8
" Fresh Water	淡水黃田	"	35	16	—
" Yellow	白鱔	"	32	10	8
Frogs	田雞	"	70	26	30
Garoupa	石斑魚	"	75	32	25
Gudgeon	鯊	"	28	40	30
Herrings	章	"	30	22	18
Halibut		"	34	13	23
Labrus		"	34	18	15
Loach		"	55	32	13
Lobsters	龍蝦	"	54	22	24
Mackerel	青衣	"	35	32	21
Monk Fish	鮟鱇魚	"	38	20	20
Mullet	烏頭	"	35	13	2
Oysters	蠔豉	"	32	12	2
Parrot Fish	鸚哥魚	"	32	14	9
Perch	公班	"	30	30	15
Pike		"	34	16	9
Plaice		"	35	26	29
Pomfret, White	白鯧	"	42	36	30
Pomfret, Black	黑鯧	"	36	36	45
Prawns	蝦	"	62	10	14
Ray	魟魚	"	22	10	14
Rock Fish	石斑	"	30	13	18
Roach	公魚	"	33	22	10
Salmon	鮭魚	"	50	36	30
Shark		"	22	8	10
Skate		"	22	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	44	32	30
Snapper	立魚	"	38	28	28
Soles	鞋尤魚	"	40	22	28
Tench		"	35	26	35
Turbot	左口魚	"	36	18	12
Turtles, small, fr. water	細龜	"	95	40	—

Poultry.			July 25, 1930. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	55	30	31
Capons, Small	線雞	"	54	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線雞	"	58	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	32	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	20	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	33	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	38	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	58	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	52	35	24
Geese	鵝	"	46	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	32	30	—
" Hoihow	海口鴿	"	28	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	75	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞婆	"	56	61	45
Snipe	沙鴴	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鶉	each	—	—	—
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	—	—	—

Fruits.					
Almonds	杏仁	lb.	45	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋果	"	32	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	新山香蕉	"	8	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Coconuts	椰子	each	13	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	12	25	30
Lemons (American)	金山檸檬	each	12	8	—
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	50	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	"	—	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	—	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	—	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	12	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	5	8	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	18	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	18	—	16
Grapes	菩提子	"	55	—	—

Vegetables, &c.					
Artichokes	鴉芝竹	each	12	—	2
Beans, Sprout	芽豆菜	lb.	6	—	7
" Long	豆鴨	"	12	8	—
Beet Root	紅頭	"	12	—	—
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	"	6	24	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	"	6	5	3
" Red	紅瓜	"	8	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	乔菜	"	10	—	—
" (Shanghai)	鄉菜	"	—	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	蔗	"	10	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大鄉菜花	each	—	—	—
" (Medium)	中鄉菜花	"	—	—	—
" (Small)	細鄉菜花	"	—	6	6
Carrots	金笋	lb.	12	5	6
Celery, Chinese	塘奥菜	"	10	10	6
Chillies, Dried	猜椒	"	30	25	5
" Red	紅猜椒	"	20	10	10
" Green	青花椒	"	14	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	架厘材料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	瓠瓜	"	6	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	8	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	15	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	17	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	30	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	嫩生菜	"	6	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	8	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	"	12	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮草菰	"	40	—	8
Okroes		"	12	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	"	8	8	8
" Green	生葱	"	6	4	6
" Shanghai	上海葱頭	"	5	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	20	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	4	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	4	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	—	3	—
Pumpkin	多瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	—	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大黃菜	"	—	—	10
Shallots	千葱頭	"	10	—	8
Spinach	菠菜	"	6	8	—
Tomatoes	番茄	"	12	4	—
Taros	芋頭	"	6	7	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔	"	6	6	—
Vegetable Marrow	西洋菜	"	6	4	—
Water Cress		"	8	15	—
Water Lily Root	蓮	"	8	15	—

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE.

EFFECT OF THE FISCAL RESTRICTIONS.

DECREASE OF IMPORTS.

Canberra, Yesterday.

The trade returns for June show that the fiscal restrictions introduced by the Federal Government are beginning to show their effects. Imports for June totalled £6,000,000, compared with £12,000,000 for June last year.—Reuter.

BRITISH OIL.

PIPE LINE TO BE BUILT IN MEXICO.

LENGTH OF 140 MILES.

New York, Yesterday.

A message from Mexico City states that the Mexican Government has sanctioned the British Eagle Oil Company's constructing a 140 miles long pipe line, extending from Furberofield on the Gulf coast of Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Work on the line will begin within two months. The Associated Press says that the British Eagle Co. will build a refinery at Mexico City.—Reuter's American Service.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E.E. Telegraph Co. Office, Hong Kong:—

Farnham, Kowlotel, from Shanghai.
James Street, Peninsula Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kakukinman, from Keelung.
Louis Poshan, 4A, Des Voeux Road C., from Lima.

S. LACK,
Superintendent,
Hong Kong, July 24, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—

Chun Fo Pe Co., from Shanghai.
Ragwort, from Shanghai.
Unimant, from New York.
Lyman, Dairy Farm, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, July 23, 1930.

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2,500	do.	40	10,000	do.	500
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GENERAL NOTICES

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE 43RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (by kind permission) on FRIDAY, 8th August, 1930, at 5.30 p.m.

W. PRYDE,
Hon. Secretary.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SUSPENSION OF SERVICE.

OWING to necessary renewals in the Engine House, the Public are hereby notified that no CARS will run after Midnight on SATURDAY, the 2nd August until MONDAY, 4th August, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 28th July, 1930.

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CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Publication of Full Report.

TEN WITNESSES HEARD.

As mentioned in the *China Mail* yesterday the Currency Committee have issued their final report which is as under:—

INTRODUCTORY.

General.

1.—We were appointed on April 28, 1930, to make investigation with a view to supplying answers to the following questions, which represented our terms of reference:—

(a) Is the present currency the most advantageous for the purposes of the trade of this Colony?

(b) In what respects, if any, is the present currency situation in the Colony unsatisfactory?

(c) If the situation is unsatisfactory in what way can it be remedied?

(d) Is the premium on notes over silver detrimental to the prosperity of the Colony? If so can it be controlled and by what means?

(e) Is the linking of the currency with silver advantageous to the Colony? If so can it be more closely linked?

(f) Is it desirable in the interests of the Colony that the value of the dollar be stabilised? If so can any effective steps be taken to that end?

2.—We issued in the newspapers a general invitation to the public to put forward their views and support them, if required, by oral evidence; we regret, however, to have to record our disappointment that this advertisement evoked only the most meagre response, and the opportunity thus offered was not availed of at all by advocates of a stabilised currency. We also issued individual invitations to persons who, we considered, were specially qualified to shed light on various aspects of the subject, and who were representative of all interested sections of the community. We received the written views of many of the principal merchants and bankers' associations both Chinese and European in the Colony. We have also had before us the report of the Straits Currency Committee of 1903, of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance of 1926, and of the recent Kemmerer Commission in China. In all we have heard ten representative witnesses orally and held nine meetings.

3.—All written evidence we have received, and all memoranda previously written on the subject, to which we have had occasion to refer in this report, are printed as annexures in Part III. The minutes of those meetings at which oral evidence was heard form Part IV. To complete the data before us, and for ease of reference we have appended in Part II all relevant Hong Kong ordinances and extracts from the supplemental Charters of the Chartered Bank, as well as a copy of the Order-in-Council by which the present currency system of the Colony is established.

Historical.

4.—Whilst Hong Kong was still a settlement under Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, a heterogeneous collection of coins consisting of Spanish, Mexican and other dollars, East India Company's rupees, and copper Chinese cash was proclaimed the circulating medium.

5.—Shortly after the Island was constituted a Colony, Mexican and other Republican dollars were on April 27, 1842, proclaimed the standard currency of the Colony in all Government and Mercantile transactions.

6.—On May 1, 1845, by proclamation the gold, silver and copper coins of the United Kingdom, as well as Company's coins, were admitted to circulate side by side with silver dollars. This system persisted for some years, but as Government accounts were kept in sterling and revenue was received in coins of all kinds, its inconvenience led first of all in 1853 to an abortive proposal to oust dollars in favour of a sterling currency, and finally in 1863, to a proclamation whereby Mexican dollars and other silver dollars of equivalent value that might from time to time be authorised became the only legal tender of payment.

7.—It is interesting to note that about this time the coining of a new Hong Kong dollar was undertaken in Hong Kong, but lapsed after about $2,000,000 had been minted. This type of dollar is now obsolete and so rare as to be considered a curio. A new type, the British Trade dollar, afterwards came into popularity and its coinage was undertaken in India and London.

8.—The present currency of the Colony was established by an Order-in-Council, proclaimed in 1895, which we have reprinted in full in Part II, and which explains fully the nature of the legal tender coins. It is noteworthy that the Mexican dollar is made the standard, to which the British or any other dollar should conform if it is to be accorded equality of status. The Order-in-Council is noteworthy also as ordaining that, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, in all contracts and transactions involving liability to pay money, paymept should be made in the standard coin of the Colony.

9.—There are practically no restrictions on the minting of British dollars by any one who is willing to pay the seigniorage. It is estimated that in all about 230,000,000 British dollars have from time to time been minted, many of which must by now have gone into the melting pot. Mexican dollars are not now minted, but are held as deposits against the issue of notes, and China must have absorbed a vast number of them. Of Mexican dollars also a large proportion must by now have been melted down. When the British Silver dollar was re-admitted into free circulation towards the end of 1929, its minting and importation into the Colony were resumed, and it is estimated that 24,000,000 of these have come in since that time, as well as $6,000,000 Mexican from Shanghai. It is estimated that another 10,000,000—15,000,000 British dollars may arrive in the near future. The total amount of coined dollars of various kinds deposited in the custody of the Hong Kong Government against note-issue by the three issuing banks was $57,600,000 at the end of April, 1930. There are also subsidiary coins issued by the Hong Kong Government in circulation sufficient in amount for the purposes required. The nominal amount of these in circulation at the end of the year 1929 was $17,914,370 and their market value stood practically at par; the amount of subsidiary coins in stock at the same date was about $1,800,000.

Bank-Notes Issued in Hong Kong.

10.—He have reprinted in Part II the Hong Kong Ordinances governing the ordinary and excess issue of notes by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Mercantile Bank as well as those portions of the Charter and Supplemental Charters of the Chartered Bank, which govern the note issues of that institution and the security therefor. The latest date up to which these banks are at present empowered to issue notes in the Colony is July 12, 1939. We would invite particular attention to the requirement in the case of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation of the deposit of an amount of coin never less than one-third of the total issue in circulation, a practice also followed by the Chartered and Mercantile Banks in regard to their Hong Kong issues, and also to the fact that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank have the option of securing a part of their issues by a deposit of bullion. Another significant feature of the system of note-issue in Hong Kong is that the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation enjoys an authority, not shared by the other banks of issue, whereby it may exceed its statutory, limit to any amount by the deposit of an amount of coin or bullion equivalent to the value of the excess notes issued. The effect of this is that when the limits of the other two issuing banks have been reached any large emergency demand may only be met by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

11.—The privilege of issuing notes in the Colony was granted to the Chartered Bank in 1853, to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1866, and to the Mercantile Bank in 1911. The understanding or convention, by which notes became accepted in all banking, mercantile and revenue transactions almost as the sole medium of exchange apart from *subsidiary coins, is said to date* from about 1890 onwards; it subsequently became in fact a tacit agreement not to observe too strictly the terms of the Order-in-Council of 1895. The acceptance of this convention was almost universal and any attempt to depart from it by meeting obligations with coin tended to be suppressed by reciprocating in kind. The total daily average amount of notes of the three issuing banks in circulation during the month of April 1930 was over 91¼ million dollars.

History of the So-called Premium no Notes.

12.—The phenomenon of the local bank note or promise to pay becoming capable of purchasing a greater quantity of another currency than the number of silver dollars which it promises to pay could purchase has been a recurrent attribute of Hong Kong currency in a greater or less degree for at least thirty years; but the percentage of this premium caused no serious inconvenience till 1908 when on it rising to 3½ per cent. a move was suggested to remedy it by an unlimited Government note issue, as had been attempted in the Straits some years previously. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies this project for a Government note issue was abandoned, and the difficulties were solved for the time being by granting in 1911 the Mercantile Bank the privilege of note issue. During the war and post-war periods, when the price of silver was high, the problem did not arise; but after 1926, when silver declined in value, the divergence became marked, until in September, 1929, it represented a difference of 20 per cent. The course of the premium is traced by Professor Robertson, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Breen in their memoranda in Part III. Mr. Breen also gives an account of the attempts made to remedy a situation, which was becoming more and more difficult to handle, as the continued fall in the value of silver tended to aggravate the premium in so far as the rate of exchange in the Colony lagged in following silver on the downward course. Subsequent action by Government to assist in remedying the situation by reducing the stamp duty on bank notes to the extent of requiring not more than 1 per cent. per annum on $45,000,000 of the aggregate bank note-issues of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is evidenced by the correspondence with the associated non-issuing banks, (printed in Part III), which culminted in Government Notification No. 625 of 1929, (also printed in Part III). The premium still persists however to quite an appreciable degree as silver keeps dropping.

Reply to the Questionnaire Forming the Terms of Reference:

(a) Is the present currency the most advantageous for the purpose of the trade of the Colony?

13.—We have found it difficult to keep our treatment of this question separate from that of questions (e) and (f), and our answers to these questions must be read as complementary one to another. We have assumed that by "present currency" is meant generally the currency established on a silver basis by the Order-in-Council of 1895, and that there is no immediate reference in the question to the tangible shapes which this currency has taken, the disadvantages and unsatisfactory features of which are dealt with in our reply to question (b). We note also that the scope of the question is limited to trade,—a term which we understand as connoting the business of financing, manufacturing, buying and selling goods,—and does not extend except indirectly to the individual or collective interests of any other persons than traders.

14.—Prefacing so much, we have from the evidence received, to reply to the first question in the affirmative, so long as China uses a currency based on silver.

15.—Our view in this respect has the support of all the evidence taken by us except that of two witnesses. One of these, who is Professor of Economics at Hong Kong University, favoured a change to a gold basis even if China remained on a silver basis, being inclined to discount the disabilities to trade which a change to gold would involve; the other, who is Chief Manager of a shipbuilding firm in the Colony, considered the present currency unsatisfactory because of the effect the fluctuations in the price of silver had in making it difficult to estimate sterling costs in his business, or to keep a firm offer open for the length of time required between tendering and acceptance, and also to finance ships after construction; he advocated therefore some measure of stabilisation, though he would not go so far as to say we should depart from the silver basis before China did so.

Hong Kong a Transit Centre.

16.—It may be apposite here to recapitulate very briefly the arguments upon which traders both past and present—(see especially the memoranda of Messrs. Mackie and Russell Nos. 34 and 35 in Part III),—rely to show how any attempt to base the currency on any other metallic standard of value than that used in China would be harmful to the trade and thus indirectly to the general welfare of the Colony. They are as follows:—

(i) Hong Kong is not a producing but a transit centre; its exports and imports are almost enirely on China's account; the trade which it handles is in reality China's trade. In spite of the fact that all countries from which imports come and to which exports go are now on a gold basis, and that there is a great improvement nowadays in the speeding up of communications between the Colony and China, it still is of the utmost importance that the Colony's currency should conform as closely as possible to that of China, and that unnecessary exchange transactions be eliminated.

(ii) The ill-effects of any divergence are amply shown when a high premium exists on Hong Kong exchange and drives business past the Colony to Shanghai. It naturally follows that these ill-effects would be accentuated by making a clean break between the two currencies.

(iii) If Hong Kong had a currency based on gold with China's currency still remaining on a silver basis, merchants fear that the financing of trade would tend to gravitate towards China, where a direct exchange transaction could be effected and bargains struck readily to the exclusion of Hong Kong as an intermediary. Trade might thus pass the Colony, and a centrifugal movement might set in, which in the long run would adversely affect the prestige and prosperity of the Colony.

(iv) We do not attach much weight to certain other objections which were mentioned to us. For instance, some feared that Chinese merchants, being traditionally accustomed to handle silver, might prefer to continue to do so, and move their businesses elsewhere rather than adjust their methods to the new currency. Again it has been stated that there is the possibility in the event of a marked appreciation of the price of silver that the Colony would forfeit a great portion of its silver token coinage to the melting pot.

Faults in Currency System.

(b) In what respects if any is the present currency situation in the Colony unsatisfactory?

17.—We have concluded,—and are supported in our conclusion by all the evidence before us,—that the currency system of the Colony suffers from the following faults:—

(i) There is in fact a fluctuating premium on the bank-note over the silver dollar in exchange.

(ii) The silver dollar is itself a most inconvenient medium, being difficult to handle, carry and store.

18.—Some witnesses have also expressed dissatisfaction with those provisions of the currency system by which the privilege of note issue is delegated to the somewhat arbitrary control of private banking institutions.

Suggested Remedies.

(c) *If the situation is unsatisfactory in what way can it be remedied?*

19.—As regards remedies for the premium we deal with these fully in our reply to question (d).

20.—As regards remedies for the inconvenience attending the use of the silver dollar we consider that this inconvenience might be lessened to some extent, and at the same time the further minting of British dollars stopped, if more advantage were taken of the means that already exist of issuing notes against deposits of bar-silver in Hong Kong or in London. In general the practice of issuing notes against bar-silver seems to us preferable to issuing them against silver dollars. We realise however that many coins may still be needed

(Continued on Page 10.)

The careful housewife thought her home was quite free of all insects, but to her great dismay this Cockroach was right at her very table.
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Punch in the holes in the top of the tin and scatter the complete contents, as much as possible, out of sight in order that it will remain longer. This powder kills Cockroaches but not before they have taken some back on their legs to their nests and thus destroyed far more than are ever seen.

AMUSEMENT NEWS

QUEEN'S present "Romance of Rio Grande," a film of Mexico—the land of the senoritas. Warner Baxter as the young seeker of romance gives a really good performance of courage, gratitude and love. Antonio Moreno as the villain of the piece prefers loyalty to love and sacrifices his lover in his attempt to regain the seat of his ancestors The singing of Mona Maris as Manuelita is delightful and adds greatly to the success of this spectacular picture. A talkie film.

* * *

CENTRAL features William Powell and Louise Brooks in "The Canary Murder Case," a detective story with an ingenious plot. Powell, as the detective, is splendid, whilst Louise Brooks, as the star of a revue, acts her part in a very pleasing manner. Romance, excitement, and interest can be found in this Paramount film. A talkie film.

* * *

MAJESTIC presents George Sidney and Charlie Murray in "The Life of Riley," the story of which was written especially for these two comedians. Murray is a small town fire chief, inventor of a fire extinguisher, and a storekeeper. Sidney is Chief of Police and an iceman as a side-line. A fascinating widow gains the attention of both and then comedy runs unchecked. A silent film.

* * *

STAR features Pola Negri in "Good and Naughty," a comedy-drama revealing Miss Negri as vivacious, romantic and charming. The success of the picture is further assured by the capable acting of Tom Moore and the droll comedy of Ford Sterling. A silent film.

* * *

WORLD presents Camilla Horn and Victor Varconi in "Eternal Love," a film faultlessly acted and directed, and which at times rises to proportions of epical grandeur in its sweep of story against heroic backgrounds. It will give motion picture audiences a new appreciation of screen drama. A silent film.

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LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
HARUNA MARU ..... Saturday, 9th August.
KAMO MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KITANO MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th August.
ATSUTA MARU ..... Tuesday, 23th September.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ..... Monday, 11th August.
† PENANG MARU ..... Thursday, 28th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU ..... Wednesday, 27th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports
BINGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 6th August.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.
† ATAGO MARU ..... Tuesday, 5th August.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa.
† DELAGOA MARU ..... Monday, 11th August.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† BENGAL MARU ..... Friday, 15th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† MALACCA MARU (Moji direct) Monday, 4th August.
† MITO MARU ..... Thursday, 7th August.
KASHIMA MARU ..... Saturday, 9th August.
† Cargo only.

For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU ..... Monday, 11th August.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
LA PLATA MARU ..... Friday, 29th August.
BUENOS AIRES MARU ..... Friday, 3rd October.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
SHUNKO MARU ..... Sunday, 3rd August.
HONOLULU MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th August.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
CANADA MARU ..... Wednesday, 6th August.
MEXICO MARU ..... Friday, 26th September.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Saturday, 2nd August.
CELEBES MARU ..... Monday, 18th August.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.
ARIZONA MARU (from S'hai) ... Sunday, 17th August.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports & Panama.
JAPAN PORTS.
KOHSO MARU ..... Wednesday, 30th July.
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.
TAKAO—Via Swatow & Amoy.
TAKAO & KEELUNG
BATAVIA MARU ..... Sunday, 10th August.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. 28061 M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

WATER LEVELS.

ON WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.

The following table, issued by the Kwangtung River Conservancy Commission, shows in English feet the water levels on the West River, North River and East River, on the dates named:

	July 26	July 27
Shiuhing	*7.9	—
Taingyuen	*7.4	—
Samshui	4.1	6.6
Shekiung	†7.3	10.3

* For July 24.
† For July 25.

The highest levels on record are: Shiuhing, 41 feet; Taingyuen, 29.2 feet; Samshui, 27.3 feet; Shekiung 15.5 feet.

The lowest level on record at Samshui is minus 5 feet and at Shekiung minus 2.7 feet.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships are in harbour to-day:—
Tamar—Basin.
Seraph—North arm.
Sepoy—In dock.
Sterling—In dock.

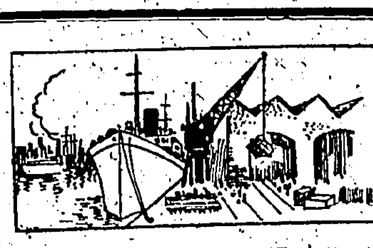
Foreign.
Adamastor—Portuguese cruiser.
Vigilante—French gunboat.
Alerte—French gunboat.
Tahure—French gunboat.
Helena—U.S. gunboat.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Royal Star" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after July 31.

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "Benvenue" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 1.

Consignees of cargo ex M.V. "Irishank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after August 2.



Shipping Intelligence.

APPROACHING THE OBSOLETE.

United States' Need of New Cargo Ships.

Statistics showing the change in the character of the United States' foreign trade in the last few years were quoted by Mr. H. G. Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, in his address before the National Foreign Trade Council at Los Angeles to demonstrate the necessity for an adequate merchant marine in developing overseas trade. He laid special emphasis on the need for modern types of cargo vessels.

"Instead," he said, "of being as it has been in the past a nation the value of whose exports of raw materials and foodstuffs constituted the major part of the foreign trade, we find that now the United States exports manufactured and semi-manufactured materials of much greater value than that of its exports of raw materials and foodstuffs.

"A general analysis of our foreign trade made by the Department of Commerce, reveals that from 1910 to 1914 raw materials and foodstuffs constituted 53.3 per cent. and manufactured and semi-manufactured materials 46.7 per cent. of the value of our exports. It reveals, too, the reverse of this condition in 1929, by showing that during that year manufactured and semi-manufactured materials were 63.2 per cent. and raw material and foodstuffs 36.8 per cent. of the value of our exports.

"Although selling agencies and shipping facilities are necessary to promote the sale of raw materials and foodstuffs in foreign markets, they are still more imperative to promote the sale in such markets of manufactured materials which require intensive selling agencies and vessels sailing regularly in established trade routes."

High Building Costs.

Pointing out that in order to meet competition of foreign ships in overseas trade, U.S. vessels must maintain equal speed and frequency of sailings, and carry goods at the same rates as foreign vessels, Mr. Smith mentioned the fact that it costs from 50 to 60 per cent. more to build a vessel in the domestic yard than in the British yard, and that vessels built in other countries may have a still greater differential. The greater cost in the States, he said, is due chiefly to the factor of higher wages and higher standards of living created by our tariff laws.

"When an owner," he added, purchases in the United States a merchant vessel for operation in a foreign trade route, say for $2,100,000, he sets upon his books a capital investment of that sum of money, which carries an interest charge, premiums for insurance, and depreciation to replace the vessel at the expiration of 20 years, the average life of a vessel. These charges will approximate 15 per cent. annually of the capital cost of the vessel, or $315,000.

"The same vessel purchased from a British shipyard will cost at the present time not more than $1,400,000. If we apply the same percentage to this capital investment the result will be an annual carrying expense of $210,000, or a handicap of $105,000 in annual operating expense against the domestic built vessel.

"The cost of repairs of the vessel and the pay of its officers and crew, and the cost of their subsistence are not included in these expenses. Although they are greater in the case of the U.S.-built and U.S.-owned vessel, yet their effect on the operating cost of the vessel is much less than that due to carrying charges resulting from capital investment."

Other Countries' Progress.

After outlining the tremendous progress made by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and other maritime nations in the construction of new tonnage since the War, Mr. Smith pointed out that out of the total U.S. merchant marine some 700 vessels of about 4,000,000 gross tons are rapidly becoming obsolete, so that a replacement programme is absolutely necessary, especially in the case of cargo ships, in order that adequate service may be maintained on our present foreign trade routes.

"Owners of vessels of this type," he said, "cannot participate in the mail pay contracts of the same extent as owners of vessels of the other two types, but are almost wholly confined to the benefits derived from the construction loan fund, which in itself does not provide aid sufficient to encourage the building of new cargo vessels.

"Unless new cargo vessels are built to replace old ones we shall have an unbalanced merchant fleet, and a continuous reduction of the number of essential vessels for operation in foreign trade routes. If this reduction of cargo vessels continues we shall soon find ourselves in the same position that we occupied 20 years ago in the shipping world.

Cargo Ship Handicaps.

"Like our passenger and combination vessels, our cargo vessels compete with foreign vessels under the same handicap of greater cost of construction. The only alternative to the elimination of our cargo vessels from foreign trade routes is the construction of new vessels, which requires additional aid by Congress than that provided by the Merchant Marine Act of 1928."

In reference to the need for increased routing of cargo via U.S. ships, Mr. Smith said: "It is the business men of the nation who create our trade, and it is our exporters and importers who control the shipment of goods, and it is incumbent upon them to see to it that they are shipped in U.S. vessels. The co-operation of all these agencies is necessary if we are to establish and maintain an adequate U.S.-built, U.S.-owned and U.S.-operated merchant marine in our foreign trade."

Tonnage Statistics.

The latest available statistics show that on April 1, 1930, seagoing merchant vessels of 500 tons gross and over, flying the U.S. flag (exclusive of Shipping Board tonnage), numbered 1,933 of 7,786,248 tons gross, against 1,933 of 7,776,553 tons gross on March 1, an increase of 9,695 tons. In addition, 519 vessels of 2,857,861 tons gross were owned by the Shipping Board, against 524 of 2,881,477 tons gross on March 1. Altogether, 2,452 sea-going merchant vessels of 10,644,109 tons gross were under the U.S. flag on April 1, of which 1,966 of 10,029,736 tons were built of steel. Of the latter number, 1,447 of 7,171,875 tons were privately owned.

THE BRITANNIC.

THE LARGEST BRITISH MOTOR SHIP.

The progress which the internal-combustion engine is making at sea is comparable to its success on land, for in spite of the motor ship, it has already surpassed the steamer in the tonnage of new vessels being built, and this to a very large extent.

An outstanding event this year is the completion of the new White Star liner "Britannic" by Harland and Wolff. This vessel is the largest British motor ship yet constructed, has engines of bigger power than any built (two of 10,000 b.h.p.), and is the largest cabin liner to be placed in service. She will sail on her maiden voyage from Liverpool on June 28, and will attract widespread attention among the travelling public, also in engineering, shipbuilding and shipping circles.

In view of this, the Motor Ship has issued a special "Passenger Liner and 'Britannic'" Number, in which is given a very fully illustrated description of the "Britannic," and in addition particulars of every motor passenger liner built or building.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Monday, July 29.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese, Capt. N. Narui, 4,940 tons, Singapore, N.Y.K., Kowloon Wharf.

Japanese Prince, British, Capt. Finch, 6,784 tons, Shanghai, Furness (F. E.), mooring A.2.

Rangoon Maru, Japanese, Capt. M. Hamada, 5,059 tons, Shanghai, N.Y.K., Kowloon Wharf.

Rangoon Maru, Japanese, Capt. M. Fukuhara, 1,555 tons, Newchwang, M. B. K., mooring B.48.

Talyuan, British, Capt. Robertson, 2,109 tons, Amoy, B. and S., mooring B.38.

Telemachus, British, Capt. Hall, 1,840 tons, Saigon, Wo Fat Sing, mooring B.38.

Tjimanoek, Dutch, Capt. Kolk, 3,550 tons, Amoy, J. C. J. L., mooring A.1.

Waishing, British, Capt. Pettigrew, 1,176 tons, Swatow, J. M. and Co., West Point Wharf.

Wing Wo, Portuguese, Capt. Lemos, 495 tons, Kwangchauwan, Wo Hop and Co., mooring C.37.

COASTAL SHIPS.

LATEST CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Captain A. H. Bathurst, from reserve, has gone master, Tatung.

Captain J. B. Bruce, of the Tatung, has gone master, Kangting.

Captain J. D. Whyte from reserve, has gone master, Kingyuan.

Mr. J. Grossett, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kangting.

Mr. G. R. Torrible, chief officer, Changsha, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. S. Anderson, chief officer, Sunning, has gone chief officer, Changsha.

Mr. T. J. Thomas chief officer, Ngankin has gone chief officer, Sunning.

Mr. R. W. Forster, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Ngankin.

Mr. J. N. Daniel, chief officer, Kalgan, has gone chief officer, Chinhua.

Mr. T. Gofton, chief officer, Chinhua, has gone chief officer, Kalgan.

Mr. W. T. Paul, of the Changsha, has gone master, Luchow.

Mr. R. Wherry, chief officer, Sinkiang, has gone chief officer, Soochow.

Captain J. H. Smith, of the Suiwo, is on reserve.

Mr. J. W. Stoneham, chief officer, Suiwo, has gone master, same ship.

Mr. C. R. Harris chief officer, Kungwo, has gone chief officer, Suiwo.

Mr. B. J. Walsh, second officer, Kutwo, has gone second officer, Tuckwo.

Mr. E. Woods, third engineer officer, Chungking, is on reserve.

Mr. D. J. Green, from reserve, has gone third engineer officer, Chungking.

Mr. T. E. Telfer, on joining the C. N. Co., has been appointed extra third engineer officer, Anking.

Mr. H. Barnett, third engineer officer, Antung, is on reserve.

Mr. D. H. Maxwell, second engineer officer, Anking, is on reserve.

Mr. S. H. Williams third engineer officer, Ninghai, is on reserve.

Mr. J. W. Ridley, second engineer officer, Anking, has gone second engineer officer, Ninghai.

Mr. W. A. Brooks, third engineer officer, Chinhua, has gone third engineer officer, Anking.

Mr. A. F. Perry, chief engineer officer, Kutwo, is on reserve.

Mr. A. M. Maloney, second engineer officer, Minsang, has gone second engineer officer, Suiwo.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The B.I. s.s. Talamba left Singapore for this port on July 26, and is due here on July 31, a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Canada from Hong Kong on July 10, arrived at Vancouver on July 25.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
14 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 9 DAYS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

	Hongkong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
Empress of Asia*	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia*	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia*	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Russia*	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29
Empress of Japan	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
Empress of Asia*	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 27
Empress of Canada	Dec. 25	Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Jan. 1	Jan. 9
Empress of Russia*	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 24
Empress of Japan	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 13
Empress of Asia*	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 14

*(Call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

HONG KONG — MANILA SERVICE.

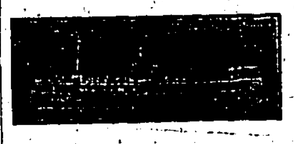
	Leave	Arrive
Emp. of Asia	Aug. 12 Hong Kong	Aug. 14 Manila
Emp. of Canada	Aug. 27	Aug. 29

Telephones:
Passenger 20752
Freight ..20042

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

JULY—AUGUST SAILINGS.



You haven't been up the West River? Then let us tell you that you have in store one of the most interesting trips you can possibly take. The s.s. "Tai Ming" and "Tai Hing," after leaving Hong Kong, call at Samshui, Shiuhing, Takhing, Dosing and stop at Wuchow. These steamers are admirably suited to this service and you will enjoy the five-days' round trip immensely.

DEPARTURE HOURS:
Hong Kong 5.30 p.m. Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"
[1,068 tons—Capt. Trott.]

WED.	30th JULY.		
	AUGUST.		
MON.	4th	WED.	20th
SUN.	10th	TUES.	26th
FRI.	15th		

S.S. "TAI MING"
[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

	AUGUST.		
FRI.	1st	MON.	18th
WED.	6th	SAT.	23rd
TUES.	12th	THURS.	28th

For information apply to—
KWONG WING Co., Ltd.,
29, Connaught Road, West,
Phone 20893.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ..... will sail from Colombo 10th Aug.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.
For Freight or Passage apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone 28021.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" ..London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull ..... 9th August.
M.V. "CITY OF LILLE" ....London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull .....13th September.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DELHI" ..... 7th August.
S.S. "CITY OF SWANSEA" ..... 7th October.

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICES TO
BOSTON, NEW YORK, & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "IRISBANK" ..... 24th August.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ..... 4th August.
Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Inhambane.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Telephone 27791.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS,
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
		1930	
†KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug. Noon	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Aug.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
†KASHMIR	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MANTUA	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†KASHGAR	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MALWA	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
†KHYBER	9,114	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MACEDONIA	11,120	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, & London.
NAGPORE	5,283	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
†KARMALA	9,128	22nd Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, & London.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, & London.
†KALYAN	9,144	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
		1931.	
RANCHI	16,650	3rd Jan.	Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
COMORIN	15,132	31st Jan.	Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

		1930	
TILAWA	10,006	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	23rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

		1930	
*NELLORE	6,853	1st Aug. 4 p.m.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	5th Sept.	
ST. ALBANS	4,590	3rd Oct.	

* Will call at Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

		1930	
KASHMIR	8,985	1st Aug. Noon.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	2nd Aug. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*BORDA	—	2nd Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ALIPORE	5,273	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
MANTUA	10,946	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BERRIMA	—	31st Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MALWA	10,980	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,283	23rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,128	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MACEDONIA	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BANALLA	—	27th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	16,650	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., Hong Kong. Agents.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel. 20459.
Shipyard: Shau-Kei-Wan, Hong Kong. Kowloon Tel. 57669.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hong Kong, April 1st, 1930.

CONSIGNEES.

BLUE STAR LINE (1920), LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Steamer,
"ROYAL STAR"
From CONTINENTAL PORTS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 25th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th August or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been affected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th July, 1930.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship,
"BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazafdous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August, 1930, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st July, 1930, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th July, 1930.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From Baltimore, Newport News & New York.

The Motor Vessel,
"IRISBANK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 2nd August, 1930, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 9th August, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 2nd August, 1930, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th July, 1930.

A WEEK'S DISEASES.

During the week ended July 26 the following cases of diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health:—

	Cases	Deaths
Typhoid fever	2	1
Puerperal fever	—	1
Influenza	—	1
Malaria	—	8
Tuberculosis	—	51

One fatal typhoid case and two fatal tuberculosis cases were non-Chinese.

On July 28 two cases of typhoid fever were notified.

BLUE STAR LINE

Far Eastern Service.
Regular Monthly Fast Freight Service.
Refrigerated and general cargo
Next Sailing
S.S. "DORIC STAR"
on
AUGUST 8th.
for
LONDON, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, & LIVERPOOL.
For Freight and further information apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Queen's Buildings. Telephone 28021.

HONG KONG AND MACAO LINE
In Good Speed
S.S. CHUEN CHOW

Daily Sailing from Hong Kong at 2.00 p.m.
Sailing from Macao at 7.50 a.m.
Sundays excepted.
Freight and Passage apply :—
CHUEN ON STEAM BOAT CO., LTD.
241, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. 26061.

GENERAL ELECTION

CAMPAIGN CLOSES IN CANADA.

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

Ottawa, Yesterday.

Polling in the general election all over Canada is proceeding to-day. The campaign was wound up with broadcast addresses by the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and the Conservative Opposition leader, Mr. R. B. Bennett, emphasising the vital issues.

Mr. Mackenzie King stressed that his recent Budget envisaged enlarged inter-Empire trade, and maintained that Canadians generally favoured a Government lead towards Empire economic solidarity.

Mr. Bennett, on the contrary, contended that inter-Empire and Empire-agreements must be based on reciprocal trade preferences. Canada's first consideration should be adequate protective tariffs against foreign competition.

Although both chief parties claim that they will obtain a clear majority in the next Parliament, betting on the results does not bear out such confidence, and indicates that the Independents and Western Canada farmers' representatives hold the balance of power, as obtained in 1921-26.—Reuter.

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. President McKindley on July 28:—

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Baskey, Miss J. Baskey, Master R. Baskey, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Buchanan, Miss G. Daly, Mr. D. Dedert, Mr. J. W. Elderhorst, Mr J. L. Hunter, Mrs. Jermyn, Mr. R. G. Kimball, Miss B. Marshal, Mr. C. L. Miss, Miss C. Y. Mark, Mrs. J. J. Patterson, Mrs. A. K. Remer, Mr. D. M. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Spinks, Mr. C. A. Stiebel, Mr. A. Shainin, Mr. J. W. Van der Horst.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. President Taft to San Francisco via ports on 1st July 29:—

Frank Adgate, Frankline Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Baskett, Leopoldo Brias, Popke Brouwer, N. Bulchand, E. Jackson Casse, Shigeuki Chikamori, Benjamin Few, Caroline Few, George E. Herman, Grace E. Herman, Grace Herman, Flora E. Herman, Ada E. Hill, Henry Honerlah, Madge D. Jensen, Minoru Katsumata, James R. Koch, Edith M. Koch, George Lack, Charles Letonturier, Elizabeth McElduff, Miguel Morales, Dora A. Myer, William Neidert, Mary O. Neidert, Charles L. Park, Myrtle Park, David B. Peters, Ida L. Peters, Lawrence Phister, Harriet Phister, Warren Phister, Lawrence Phister, John Portelli, Walter Strong, Laura D. Strong, Bernal Tatman, Frank Van Horn, Luang C. Vitivetya, Jose P. Zabarte, Mrs. L. Charlton, P. J. Prijs, D. Goodman, H. A. Schoenan, E. Wurster, C. P. Hartin.

HONG KONG TIDE

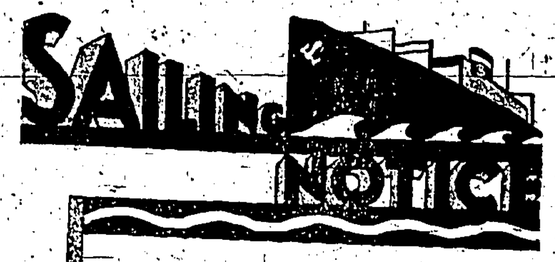
The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kowloon tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kowloon; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

July 29 to August 4, 1930.

Date July	High Water Standard Times	Ht	Lower Water Standard Times	Ht
Tues. 29	m 0 27	4.4	m 5 0	2.7
	m 11 48	7.4	6 39 a	0.8
Wed. 30	m 1 16	4.5	m 5 58	2.7
	1 49 a	6.7	7 19 a	1.4
Thurs 31	m 1 57	4.7	m 6 53	2.8
	1 54 a	5.8	8 0 a	2.1
Fri. 1	m 2 41	5.0	m 8 14	2.9
	3 7 a	5.0	8 43 a	2.7
Sat. 2	m 3 50	5.3	m 10 8	2.8
	4 21 a	4.4	9 28 a	2.2
Sun. 3	m 4 42	5.7	m 11 33	2.4
	6 21 a	4.0	10 16 a	3.5
Mon. 4	m 5 16	6.0	1 9 a	1.9
	8 12 a	3.9	11 7 a	3.6



WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To San Francisco and Los Angeles. *The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu*		To Seattle and Victoria. *The Short, Straight Route to America*	
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.	a.m.	Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.	a.m.
Pres. Jefferson	Aug. 12	Pres. McKinley	Aug. 5, 8
Pres. Lincoln	Aug. 26	Pres. Grant	Aug. 19
Pres. Madison	Sept. 9	Pres. Cleveland	Sept. 2

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States, Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

EUROPE AND NEW YORK DIRECT
ROUND THE WORLD.

Fortnightly sailing on Sundays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandra, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

	8 a.m.		8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield	Aug. 10	Pres. Adams	Sept. 7
Pres. Polk	Sun., Aug. 24	Pres. Harrison	Sept. 21, 8

TO MANILA

	6 p.m.		6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley	July 29	Pres. Grant	Aug. 12
Pres. Jefferson	Aug. 2	Pres. Lincoln	Aug. 16

CANTON BRANCH:—4, SHA KEE STREET.

BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE
EXPRESS SERVICE
PANAMA

BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE

THE PREMIER ALL WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK and other U.S. Atlantic Ports via Panama.

All vessels call at SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES en route.

Passengers desiring to travel by this interesting route will find the accommodation provided well up to their expectations, and at a cost most reasonable.

42 Days To New York.

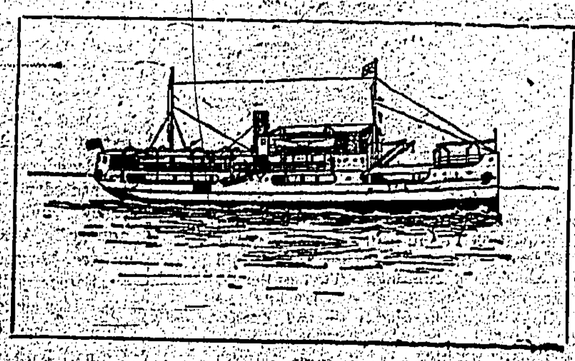
For Passenger and Freight information please apply:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Queen's Buildings. Agents. Telephone 28021

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON, STEEL, AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, ELECTRICIANS.

The Company possesses Six Granite Docks and Two Patent Slipways. The dimensions of No. 4 Dock are 700 ft. x 86 ft. x 30 ft.



Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

M.S. "SUGBO"

Single screw steel passenger and cargo motor ship. Dimensions: — 154' 0" B.P. x 28' 0" Mld. x 11' 6" Mld.; D. W. 470 tons; B.H.P. 360; Speed 10½ knots. Built and machinery installed by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of La Naviera Filipina Inc., Cebu for Philippine coasting service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

TRAVEL A.-O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE - TAIPING (OIL BURNERS)

FASTEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE. ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SURGEON and STEWARDESS CARRIED.

Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong-Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, £95 RETURN
LONDON (via Australia) from £141/10/-
(Australian Newspapers on Sale)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
CHANGTE	12th Aug.	22nd Aug.	28th Aug.	10th Sept.
TAIPING	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	12th Oct.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED
HONG KONG-SHANGHAI

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT
LOTION

An infallible remedy, affords immediate relief and effects a speedy cure.

Prices: 75 cts. & $1.25 per Bottle.

You will enjoy a Most Refreshing and Luxurious bath by using
WATSON'S
Household AMMONIA.

"DULCIPEL"

Keeps the skin fresh, cool and fragrant

Counteracts the effects of perspiration

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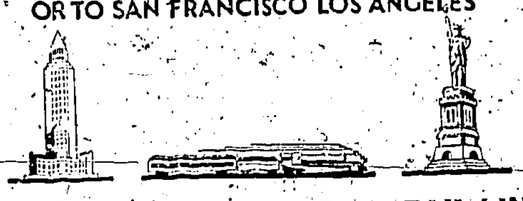

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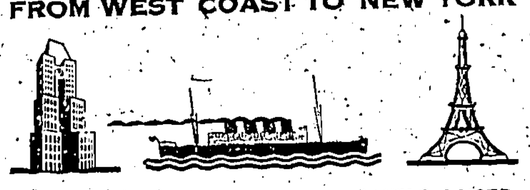

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200 PAIRS
MEN'S SHOES.

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Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers,
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONG KONG.

TELEPHONES—
Business Office: 20022.
Editorial Department: 24641.
Cable Address:—Mail, Hong Kong.

All communications should be addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

London Offices:—S. H. Bywaters & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The wedding arranged between Dr. Edward Law and Miss Phyllis Viola Ho will take place at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, on Wednesday, August 6, at 3 p.m. No invitations are being issued but all friends are welcome at the Church and the reception to be held at the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden after the Ceremony.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. F. H. W. Haynes desires to express his sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy in his recent bereavement, also for the floral tributes sent and attendance at the funeral.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, July 29, 1930.

BOGEY OF THE YOKE.

In the lengthy report issued by the Currency Committee there appears the very welcome admission that "it is conceded on all hands that stabilisation in currency matters is an ideal which it is most desirable to attain, and, if it could be realised here to the extent to which it has been effected elsewhere, all the problems connected with the Colony's currency would automatically disappear." According to the Committee, however, "the only justification for adhering to the existing silver currency is the fact that Hong Kong is yoked to South China, both geographically and commercially, and in the last resort the question becomes a choice of evils; whether the Colony should face the loss of trade, which is apprehended if it adopted a gold standard, or whether it should continue to be buffeted by the fluctuations attendant on the use of silver as a basis for its currency."

Earlier in their report the Committee are at some pains to recapitulate the arguments upon which traders, both past and present, rely to show how any attempt to base the currency on any other metallic standard value than that used in China would be harmful to the trade and thus indirectly to the general welfare of the Colony. These traders trot out the threadbare shibboleths with which we have become painfully familiar in the course of years: our trade is really China's trade; the Colony's currency should conform as closely as possible to that of China's; business would be driven past the Colony to Shanghai; and so on, ad infinitum.

This clinging to the bogey of the yoke to China in currency questions is obsolete and antiquated. The modern school of thought on currency problems is becoming more and more wedded to stabilisation, nationally and internationally. Fluctuations in currency are distressingly harmful to trade: they play into the hands of inveterate gamblers and speculators who are sworn opponents of stabilisation. Why should merchants cross their bridges before they come to them? Why should any Currency Committee, no matter how profound their study and how deep their consideration, borrow the plumes of the anti-stabilisators and throw overboard "an ideal which it is most desirable to attain" on the oft-proclaimed plea of the Colony's yoke to South China? As the Currency Committee say, there is a "pious hope" in China for a gold standard. Is there not the possibility that that "pious hope" might be converted into actuality if this Colony rid itself once and for all of that yoke and declared itself out and out for stabilisation? If Hong Kong is yoked, both geographically and commercially, to South China, is it not equally true that South China is yoked, both geographically and commercially, to Hong Kong? Would it not be found that, once Hong Kong declared for stabilisation, South China and China in general would leave no stone unturned to follow suit or at least adapt their local conditions to conform with the stabilisation of currency in Hong Kong?

This brings us to the tremendous importance of one of the reservations made by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall—that "expert advice should be sought as to whether this Colony can now, or at some future time, safely adopt the gold basis, *even if China does not take the same course.*" Whilst agreeing with his fellow-members of the Committee that the time is unpropitious for Hong Kong to change to a gold standard, he feels that if we were to do so even before China the result might not be so harmful to the Colony as is feared. His final plea—that the question should be referred for advice to the highest possible experts whose disinterestedness and lack of bias cannot be questioned—is one that should carry great weight with the Government at whose instance the Currency Committee was appointed. The very phrasing of the plea virtually damns the whole report of the majority of the Committee.

News in Brief.

His Excellency Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., will present the prizes at the annual distribution of the Garrison Children's School to be held at the Volunteer Drill Hall on Saturday morning.

Lau Ching (29), a coolie employed at the Dairy Farm's East Point depot, was alleged to have attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of opium. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese named Cheung Yik-sam (66), living at 213 Hollywood Road, received a fractured leg when he was knocked down in Hollywood Road at 10.35 p.m., yesterday by a public car, the driver of which took him to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese who boarded the M.M. steamer Arthos on her arrival at eight o'clock this morning and left with an iron shackle concealed on his person, was caught by an Indian watchman. On his appearance at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning he was sentenced by Mr. Whyte-Smith to three months' hard labour. A previous conviction was proved against him.

INSPECTOR MARKS.

21 YEARS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Congratulations to Divisional-Inspector R. H. E. Marks, of the Police Force, who to-day completes 21 years' service.

Appointed a Police Constable on July 27, 1909, Inspector Marks was promoted to the rank of Lance-Sergeant on March 14, 1914.

Six years later, on January, 1920, he became Sub-Inspector, and another five years later (October 1, 1925) he was raised to the rank of Inspector.

Inspector Marks, who is in charge of Yaumati Police Station, is a popular member of the Kowloon Football Club, and takes a keen interest in local charities.

BELILIOS MEDAL.

PLUCKY RESCUE BY A JUNK MASTER.

Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E., yesterday presented the Belilios Medal for Life Saving to a junk master named Ho Tai, who pluckily went to the rescue of Lieut. D. MacIntyre, R.N., who had made a forced landing in one of H.M.S. Hermes 'planes on a rough sea on February 15, 1929. The pilot was washed off the floating machine several times before the junk's sampans picked him out, and the rescue was effected with the greatest difficulty.

Making the presentation, the Rear-Admiral outlined the circumstances of the case, and warmly congratulated Ho Tai.

MR. J. M. PONCIONE.

DEATH IN THE FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Mr. John Montague Paul *Poncione died after a very* short illness at the French Hospital yesterday. Mr. Poncione, who was only 20 years of age, was a marine apprentice on the s.s. Natica, a vessel belonging to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Limited.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. R. Brougham conducted the service at the Protectant Cemetery. Among those present were Mr. S. L. Vellenga (Marine Superintendent), Captain Holyoak, Captain Howe, Mr. J. Russell (representing Taikoo Club), Mr. R. Gray, Mr. T. Swan, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. McBurney, Mrs. R. C. Wallace, Mrs. G. McLeod, and children from Quarry Bay.

Wreaths were sent by Father and Mother, A.P.C., Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., Taikoo Docks, Taikoo Club, and by the Children of Quarry Bay.

GANG OF ROGUES.

CLOTHING STOLEN FROM A WIDOW.

"WORST MAN IN HONG KONG."

A Hong Kong born Chinese, with 28 previous convictions, and described by Mr. Whyte-Smith as "one of the worst men in Hong Kong," appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning charged with the larceny of a basket containing 27 pieces of clothing, the property of a Chinese widow, living at 691 Nathan Road. A second man was charged with larceny and disobeying a deportation order which was made out against him in May last year for a period of ten years. A woman and a girl were also charged with receiving stolen property.

The banishee denied the larceny, but pleaded guilty to the banishment charge. The man with the bad record, pleaded guilty to the theft. The girl denied receiving, and the woman said that she was given some clothing by first defendant to pawn. She did it because she had spare time.

According to Sub-Inspector C. Evans a report of the larceny was made on Sunday, July 27, and about an hour later a detective at the Tai Loi Pawnshop arrested the woman (fourth defendant) pawning clothing.

She was taken to the Mongkok Tsui Police station, where she gave information which led to the arrest of the first man on the ground floor of 2 Bute Street, where a rattan basket and a quantity of the stolen property were found. On information of the first defendant, second defendant was arrested, and on the latter's word the girl was caught. It was stated that the thief entered the complainant's house while she was having her evening meal. The door was opened and the basket was taken from under a bed in the first cubicle.

The Inspector added that they all had a guilty knowledge of the theft, but there was no direct evidence.

The Magistrate, after warning the woman that it was a very risky practice to take things to pawn without knowing where the articles came from, discharged her and the girl.

First defendant, who stated that he came down here to go to Formosa, was discharged on the larceny charge, but was sentenced to eight months' hard labour and 15 stocks of the birch, on the banishment charge.

The second man, who admitted 28 convictions, was given six months' hard labour.

CURIOUS STORY.

FALSE REPORT OF A ROBBERY.

WOMAN BLACKMAILED?

A curious story was told to the Kowloon City Police by Lo Yin, a bean curd maker of Un Long Village. Visiting the station yesterday afternoon, he told the European officer on charge room duty that he wished to contradict a report of alleged highway robbery which was made by his wife, Chung Ng, on Saturday.

Lo said that investigations made by him resulted in the discovery that his wife's report was a false one. He said that he had succeeded in tracing the $5 which his wife alleged had been stolen from her by footpads.

What really happened, according to Lo, was that his wife had paid the money to a person in Yaumati to bribe two fellow villagers not to assault her. She had fallen into their bad graces, it appears, through being mixed up in some marriage arrangement which has fallen through.

BAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME FOR HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following is the programme for the concert to be given on Thursday evening at 5.30 p.m. on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground, by the band of the 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry, by kind permission of Major Taylor and Officers:—

Band and Bugle March: "Sambre et Meuse,"—Rauskin.
Bugle March: "Polygon",—Smart.
Retreat by the Buglers.
Overture: "Pique Dame",—Suppe.
Selection of Songs,—Wilfred Sanderson.
Waltz: "Beautiful Danube",—Strauss.
Selection: "Bitter Sweet",—Noel Coward.
Rythmic Paraphrase: "Echoes of Ireland",—Lange.
Regimental March: Prince Albert.
God Save the King.
Conductor: Mr. E. J. Woolcott.

FINAL ENCOUNTER.

THE COMING BATTLE AT LIUCHOW.

SHIPPING HELD UP.

Wuchow, Sunday.

According to the Chief-of-Staff of the Route Army at Wuchow, the Kwangsi and Ironside remnants, after returning to Kweilin from Hunan, withdrew to Liuchow where they have entrenched themselves for a final encounter with the expeditionary forces.

As only a small contingent of the rebels remain at Kweilin, it is assumed that they intend to evacuate that city upon the arrival of the Government troops. General Yu Hon-mou of the 59th division has wired to H.Q. of his arrival at Lipu, while Li Yang-king and Wong Yam-wan entered Pinglo, Kungcheng and Lungfukuan Pass last week.

Ever since the retreat of the insurgents to Liuchow, the communications between that inland city with Wuchow have been interrupted. Boats leaving Wuchow on this line can go only as far as Wushan, midway between the two cities.—Canton News Agency.

CHEUNGCHAU NOTES

LITTLE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Cheung Chau, Yesterday.

Although Cheung Chau was closer to the centre of the typhoon than Hong Kong, little damage was done to the houses, although some of the trees and gardens suffered from the fury of the wind and rain.

We await with interest the report of the camp dwellers on Lantau Island, some of whom will be descending the heights and returning to Cheung Chau at the end of the month. It is hoped that fresh visitors to Lantau will be favoured with less inclement weather than that from which the camp must recently have suffered.

Arrangements are being made by the Recreation Committee for a concert, to be held in the Assembly Hall, as a farewell to those who are due to leave the Island at the end of the month. The date fixed for the concert is Tuesday, July 29.

Adult Bible Class.

The opening meeting of the Adult Bible Class was well attended. The first Epistle of St. Peter was chosen for study and the opening chapter dealt with. Most of those present took part in the discussion.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Rex Ray a small organ has been placed at the disposal of the Sunday School and the services are sure to benefit by its aid.

The preacher on Sunday was the Rev. G. McNeur, of the New Zealand Mission, who spoke on the subject of the Holy Spirit, after first having given a "talk" to the children. A special collection is to be made next Sunday towards the expense of re-binding the hymn books and other incidentals. Next Sunday the Rev. Dr. Kunze will conduct the service.

Several matters of importance will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Residents' Association on Monday, August 4.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail," July 29, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/-11¾d.

During the hot weather Pedder's Wharf in the luncheon hour is a sight. Here is to be had any breeze that is, and the workers know it. Even the seats that are charged for are filled. The only vacant bench is the one "reserved for women and children." That looks a mile long when occupied by one amah and child. There may be a few loafers in the crowd, but *they* mostly look like workers, taking a short breather in the middle of the day. It is a pleasant sight. A man resting looks better than a man eating.

Ten Years Hence.

[From the "China Mail" of July 29, 1940.]

In view of the increasing number of thefts from employers, including high officials, the Government is introducing a Bill providing for the registration of servants.

* * *

The British Employment Bureau reports that, thanks to the co-operation of the authorities and business firms, the majority of the idle Britons have been found work, thus removing the stigma that work can be found for aliens and not for Britons in the Colony.

CHATER MEMORIAL CLOCK.

Installed in 'Varsity Tower.

ARMENIAN GIFT.

The Clock which was recently been installed in the University Tower is the gift of the American Church in Calcutta.

In his will, Sir Paul Chater made this church the residuary legatees of his Estate. The Official Trustee of Bengal visited Hong Kong in 1927, and was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor of the University—an old friend of his in Calcutta. On his return to Calcutta, the Official Trustee suggested to the authorities of the Armenian Church that it would be a graceful act on their part if they raised some money to be spent in the University of Hong Kong in commemoration of Sir Paul Chater's services to the University and of his generosity to his national church in his native town.

Sir Paul Chater was the Chairman of the Committee which was appointed in 1908 to work out the University scheme, and he was, until his death, the University's Hon. Treasurer as well as its benefactor.

CHINESE POLITICS.

STATEMENT BY WANG CHING-WEI.

OPPOSITION TO NANKING.

Peking, Yesterday.

Wang Ching-wei, in an interview, declared that it was necessary to establish a Government in Peking, but they must first decide the Party policy and principles connected with the Government. The people's conference, which would be summoned, would consist of bodies such as the Chambers of Commerce, student organisations, and labour unions.

His opposition to Nanking was largely based on different views regarding the tutelage period. The year 1928 was a good time to end the military period. It was laid down by Sun Yat-sen that the people be given many political and personal rights so as to help them towards self-government, and the Party should help the people towards democracy.

The purpose of the Revolution was to obtain democracy, but instead, they were getting a dictatorship; so now he felt must oppose Chiang in the interest of democracy.

It was desirable to restore diplomatic relations with Russia, as Britain had done, provided these relations were on a footing of absolute equality and mutual interest.

After the military situation has been settled, there must be a national movement to suppress the "Red" bandits in the south.—Reuter.

FRENCH STRIKE.

PROTEST AGAINST A NEW LAW.

COLLISION WITH POLICE.

Lille, Yesterday.

A general strike of textile workers has now been declared in consequence of the objection to the new national insurance law. The strikers express readiness to accept the application of the new law, but demand an increase in wages, based on the present cost of living, with which to pay the contributions.

A message from Rouen states that a protest strike against enforcement of the same Act is being held there. Police are patrolling the town, and have arrested several strikers with whom they came into collision outside the city hall.—Reuter.

ITALY'S DISASTERS.

ORPHANS SENT TO INSTITUTIONS.

Avellino, Yesterday.

All the injured persons have now been sent to hospital from the temporary first-aid stations. The orphans are being sent to institutions and families all over Italy. Only residents and relief workers are permitted to enter the stricken area.—Reuter.

Rome, Yesterday.

The King has returned from the stricken area.—Reuter.

POSTAL STRIKE ENDS.

Peking, Yesterday.

The postal strike came to an end yesterday, the strikers receiving notice from Shanghai that their demands for increased pay would be granted.—Reuter.

MUI TSAI LAW.

WIDOW FINED FOR NOT REGISTERING.

NOT ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith heard evidence in a case in which a Chinese widow was charged with having in her possession, or under her control, an unregistered mui tsai. Mr. J. Barrow, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, who prosecuted, argued that the defendant's failure to register the girl was a clear instance of abuse rather than ignorance of the law. The omission, he claimed, was for sinister reasons, and therefore he asked for the maximum penalty.

The defendant's reply to the charge was a denial that the girl was a mui tsai. She insisted that she was an adopted daughter.

Mr. Barrow said that from inquiries he had made it seemed to him that the defendant had been engaged in the traffic of girls to Singapore from Hong Kong. In the case of the present girl she was either presented or sold to the defendant by her father, and $150 changed hands as "rice money."

The girl lived with defendant for some time in Hunghom and then was taken to Singapore, to defendant's daughter's house. After a month, the defendant returned to Hong Kong, leaving the girl in Singapore. Whilst she was in Hong Kong the girl suffered with her leg. The complaint became worse in Singapore, and after eight months there, she was brought back by the son and wife of a boarding house keeper, and returned to defendant on arrival here. Subsequently the matter came to Mr. Barrow's notice and he sent for the girl, and after taking a statement from her he decided to prosecute the defendant.

An inmate of the defendant's house, who was called for the defence, said that the girl was a mui tsai, but she agreed with defendant that the girl had been treated the same as defendant's daughter.

Mr. Barrow suggested that it was clear that the girl had been treated as a mui tsai, although she was given to defendant by her father as an adopted daughter, and after his Worship had convicted he asked for the maximum penalty.

His Worship, however, decided that he was not entitled to take into consideration what had happened in Singapore. It was simply a question of registration and not treatment of the girl. He imposed a fine of $100 or two months' hard labour in default.

THE SOVIET WAY!

Riga, Yesterday.

The Soviet Press reports that the Ogpu has rounded up large numbers of small traders in Moscow on charges of speculating in foodstuffs, and has summarily banished them without trial to North Siberia.

Others are confined in local concentration camps.—Reuter.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

CHARM AND THRILLS IN PLAYHOUSE FILM.

AN UNTAMED REGION.

Fox film widely proclaimed drama, "Romance of Rio Grande," featuring Warner Baxter, Mary Duncan and Antonio Moreno, opened a four days' engagement on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre.

Alfred Santell, director, has captured all the charm and stirring action contained in the novel by Katherine Fullerton Gerould, "Conquistador," from which the all-talking film version was adapted. Its conversion into a speaking drama has given him opportunity to obtain a more poignant realism and vivid character exposure.

"Romance of Rio Grande," a Fox Movietone with music, is a story with a background of the untamed region of the cactus, the hotbed of lawlessness, feud and racial conflict.

A score of lively Spanish tunes and two special songs are introduced in the picture, "Ride On, Vaquero," and the theme song, "You'll Find the Answer in My Eyes," products of the gifted composers, L. Wolfe Gilbert and Abel Baer.

"THE CANARY MURDER CASE."

The perfect figure and superb dancing grace, which brought Louise Brooks fame on the stage and the opportunity for a screen career, were responsible, in a large measure, for her selection to play the role of "The Canary" in Paramount's "The Canary Murder Case," which will open to-day for five days at the Central Theatre.

S. S. Van Dine, mysterious author of this best selling detective story, describes Margaret Odell, "The Canary," as "the most beautiful, the most tantalising and the most expensive plaything basking in the glow of Broadway's midnight sun."

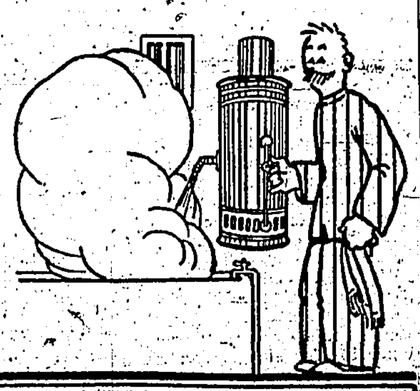
In "The Canary Murder Case," Miss Brooks is the featured figure in a gorgeous stage presentation which includes a chorus of 70 girls. In addition to unusual demands upon acting skill, the role also required that its portrayer display a figure which easily put in the shadows those of 70 of the most beautiful girls the casting department of the Paramount studios in Hollywood could assemble.

Miss Brooks toured with the Ruth St. Denis dancers, played in George White's "Scandals of 1924," danced in London, and returned to New York to appear in Florenz Ziegfeld's "Louis the Fourteenth" and in his "Follies." Then she signed a Paramount contract.

William Powell, James Hall, Jean Arthur and Miss Brooks are the featured players in "The Canary Murder Case."

THERE'S PLENTY OF WATER NOW

SO GET THAT GEYSER FIXED.



WE WILL INSTAL ANY GEYSER —ON SALE OR LOAN— FOR FIVE DOLLARS (Extra for service where necessary).

THE GAS COY.

CENTRAL SHOWROOM, ICE HOUSE STREET.
KOWLOON SHOWROOM, 246, NATHAN ROAD.
TELEPHONE—20000.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

To-day — Queen's Theatre, "Romance of Rio Grande."
To-day — Star Theatre, "Good and Naughty."
To-day—World Theatre, "Carnal Love."
To-day — Majestic Theatre; "The Life of Riley."
To-day — Central Theatre "The Canary Murder Case."

Sports.

See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Home Mails.

To-day—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Athos II).

Miscellaneous.

July 31—Garrison School Prize Giving Day, Volunteers' Headquarters, 10 a.m.

July 31—Hong Kong Cricket Club Concert, 5.30 p.m.

MANILA POLICE.

PLAN FOR SCOTLAND YARD VISIT.

CHIEF IN FAVOUR.

Manila, July 18.

Commenting on the proposal of Councillor Mateo Herrera of the municipal board to send two Filipino pensionados to Scotland Yard, England's internationally famous detective agency, Chief Columbus E. Piatt of the City Police Department said this morning that as far as he is concerned he has no objections to the plan.

"Anything that is done for the benefit of the Police Department is all right to me," the chief remarked. Chief Platt, however, believes that should a pensionado be chosen, he must be a university graduate, otherwise he would not be able to amass complicated technical information in a short time.

Two ranking officials of the Police Department are of the opinion, however, that the Herrera proposal is entirely useless. Right in the City Police there are good investigators that can compare favourably with any that Scotland Yard can produce, but they are handicapped by lack of mechanical equipment, these ranking officials declared. It is contended that if the City Police Department could be supplied with highly efficient and specialised mechanical apparatus such as those Scotland Yard uses in crime detection, Manila would have fewer unsolved crimes.—Philippines Herald.

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police, state:—

General.

Revolver Practice. The regular weekly revolver practice (voluntary) will take place at the Bowen Road Revolver Range to-morrow from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. It will be open to all ranks of the Police, Special Constables, Chinese Company, Police Reserve, and to all persons holding permits to carry arms.

Police Training School.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held to-day at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Chinese Company and of the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course should attend.

Chinese Company.

Revolver Practice. Members of the Chinese Company, who have passed Parts 1 and 2 of Training Course, will attend at the Bowen Road Revolver Range to-morrow at 6 p.m. sharp for revolver practice under Musketry Instructor E. Carpenter.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place to-day. Fall in at the Tsim-tsa-tsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki uniform and cap with khaki cover.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki uniform and cap with khaki cover.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Rifle Practice.—Rifle Practice will be carried out on the Tai Hang Range to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m. Members will bring their rifles. Uniform optional. Ammunition available on the range.

Rifles.—Rifles returned for inspection can now be obtained from the Police Armourer.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING,
D.S.P. (R.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

REMINDER.

BY Kind Permission of Major J. B. Taylor and Officers the Band of the Somerset Light Infantry will give a CONCERT on the Cricket Ground, on THURSDAY, July 31, at 5.30 p.m.

Members and Subscribers will be "At Home" to their friends.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE Attention of those Clubs concerned is drawn to the fact that entries for the Amateur Football League for the forthcoming Season Close on AUGUST 1.

Entries for the Challenge Shield Competition CLOSE on October 1.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, July 29, 1930.

AGENT WANTED.

AGENT WANTED by an old Established Scotch House for their Whiskies. Liberal terms to those who can influence business without large advertising schemes. State experience, give bank or other reference. Letters will be treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box 824, Robertson & Scott, Edinburgh, Scotland.

"CECIL" CELLARS TO BE CLEARED.

100,000 Bottles of Wine & Spirits up for Sale.

Wine-tasters and buyers will have five busy days at the Hotel Cecil, stated the Evening News in mail week. More than 600 "lots" aggregating about 20,000 bottles, will be disposed of every day.

Roughly, 100,000 bottles of wines, brandies and whiskies will pass out of the cellars, besides which there is a large quantity of champagne lying in bond at London Docks, Waterloo, Folkestone, Newhaven and Dover, and more than 18,000 cigars to be disposed of.

Here are a few items which give an idea of the vast stock of liquor necessary to carry on a big hotel, though the supplies are smaller than they would have been but for the impending sale of the Cecil:

Burgundy	21,000 bottles
Champagne	13,000 "
Port	8,000 "
Whisky	1,800 "
Brandy	1,140 "
Sherry	850 "
Liqueurs	590 "
Gin	315 "
Rum	63 "

Rum does not appear to have been a very popular drink. The stock of light wines is by far the heaviest, for in addition to the Burgundies there are about 5,400 bottles of red Bordeaux, 7,800 bottles of white wine—Sauterne, Barsac, Graves, still Moselles, and Hock—and a substantial quantity of Australian, South African, Californian, Spanish, and Italian wines.

It will take a whole day to sell the champagne and there are about 600 magnums to be offered in small lots of from three to twelve bottles; and at least two days will be spent in disposing of the light wines.

Brandies and whiskies are being sold by the dozen and ports in one-dozen and two-dozen lots.

Among the odd lots are small quantities of Absinthe, Vodka, Milk Punch, and Apple Brandy.

LOCKED IN SAFE.

CRACKSMEN TO THE RESCUE.

Warsaw, June 17.

Urgent telegrams have been sent to Warsaw and Prague for professional cracksmen to rush to Lodz to release three bank officials who are imprisoned inside a safe following a burglary yesterday. The alarm was raised late last night. The locks of the safe had evidently been tampered with, for the doors were closed and could not be opened. Only a faint hope is entertained that those entombed will be alive, as the safe is not ventilated. It is believed that a gang of half a dozen burglars entered the bank on Sunday and locked up the watchman, his relief, and another official, all three of whom are missing.

Warsaw, Later.

The three bank officials have been released from the safe. It is assumed that the burglars were admitted into the bank by a dismissed watchman who was due to leave the service to-day. He has disappeared with the burglars.

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9925—Belle of New York ..... Vocal Gems.
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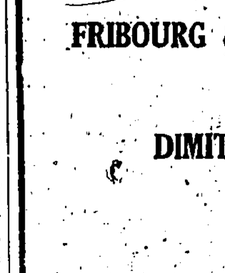

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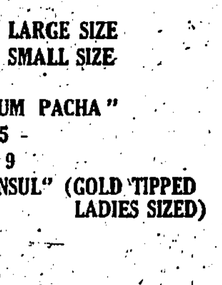

Having considerable stocks in hand, the price of these gins will not be advanced for the present, despite the recent drop in Exchange.

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Sport Columns

GOLF

HAPPY VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP AND CAPTAIN'S CUP.

In the Happy Valley Championship and Captain's Cup to be held at Happy Valley on August 8, competitors arrange their own partners, those who wish starting times allotted should enter their names and those of their partners on lists provided at the Hong Kong Club and Happy Valley, or notify the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club office before 9 a.m. on Friday, August 1. Approximate time desired should be stated; where more than one couple want the same time, actual time will be decided by ballot.

Entries will also be accepted on Sunday morning from those who have not reserved starting times.

Ladies will not be allowed to play at Happy Valley on that Sunday.

Afternoon starting times will be allotted to all competitors in the Happy Valley Championship who wish to play the second round in the afternoon, on the completion of the morning round.

A PAYING GAME.

BABE RUTH'S £16,000 A YEAR.

St. Petersburg, Florida, March 16.

'Babe' Ruth signed a two-year contract, calling for a salary of $160,000 or $80,000 a year, with the New York Yankees.

Ruth now receives twice as much as any other baseball player. The four highest paid players are: Ruth 80,000, Hornsby 40,000, Gehrig 25,000, Vance 20,000.

Ruth has received almost three-quarters of a million in baseball salaries and world series dividends since he broke in with Baltimore in 1914 for $600 a season. The exact figures are:

Total salaries	$698,900
World series shares ..	40,497
—Total	$739,397

This sum is exclusive of Ruth's earnings from his newspaper articles, exhibition games in the fall, advertising and other sources. These are estimated at about 15,000 to 20,000 dollars a year.

During his major league career, Ruth has hit 516 home runs. His record year was 1927 when he hit 60, breaking his previous record of 59 in 1921. He hit 46 homers last year.

SIDNEY COPLEY.

FROM SECOND XI TO ENGLAND TEAM.

Discussing Larwood's enforced absence from the English team in the Nottingham Test: the Daily Express says: The ill wind that invariably blows good for somebody thereupon arose briskly and fanned the cheeks of an unknown and obscure boy named Sidney Copley.

He is on the ground staff at Trent Bridge, and is a regular member of the Notts second eleven, but when he arrived at the ground he had no more knowledge that cricketing fame was awaiting him than he had that he would be requested to fly to the moon.

Duleepsinhji had fielded as substitute for the injured Sutcliffe, and the prospect was, of course, that J. C. White, England's thirteenth man, would be called on as yet another deputy.

The selectors, however, decided on young Copley, and I am told than when the tidings were conveyed to him he refused to credit his ears.

It is, after all, a tremendous jump from second team cricket to a place in an England side, even as a substitute, and Copley had every right to imagine that some foolish person had awakened him in the middle of a sweet dream.

So little was known of him that it was a long time before I ascertained his Christian name, and almost all I could gather was that he was a promising colt who has yet to win his spurs in county cricket. But he was early in the picture.

He came within an inch of throwing out Kippax with a splendid throw that shattered the wicket, but he did much better than this when he dismissed McCabe with a catch at mid-on that was about the very best of this match.

Copley leaped off the mark like a deer when he saw the ball coming his way, and he was in the act of falling when he made the last stretch forward and just managed to hold the ball.

Young Copley did not expect to win fame in a day, but the capturing of the valuable wicket—for McCabe was batting finely and seemed set for the rest of the day—ought really to get him into the headlines, not to speak of a place in the Notts premier eleven.

BASEBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Sunday.

The results of the National Baseball League Matches played today, are as follow:—

National League.

New York	5	Philadelphia	4
Boston	0	Brooklyn	2
Chicago	3	Cincinnati	2
Chicago	5	Cincinnati	3

American League.

The results of the American League matches are:—

Philadelphia	6	New York	5
Cleveland	7	Detroit	6
St. Louis	5	Chicago	6

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CRICKET ARTICLES
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The China Mail
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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, Yesterday.

The results of the games played in the National League are as follows:—

National League.

New York	8	Pittsburgh	10
New York	4	Pittsburgh	8
Boston	0	St. Louis	2
Boston	1	St. Louis	6
Brooklyn	10	Philadelphia	6
Brooklyn	9	Philadelphia	6
Cincinnati	6	Chicago	5

American League.

Cleveland	7	Philadelphia	4
Detroit	7	New York	3
Chicago	1	Washington	10
St. Louis	10	Boston	9
St. Louis	9	Boston	6

—Reuter's American Service.

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Water Polo — To-morrow — Division I.—V.R.C. v. Navy; Division II.—V.R.C. v. University.

Lawn Bowls — Saturday—Division I.—C.C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.; K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. Club de Recreio: Division II.—Taikoo R.C. v. C.C.C.; C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.; Club de Recreio v. K.B.G.C.; Yacht Club v. Electric R.C.

Tennis — To-morrow — Mixed Doubles—United Services v. Club de Recreio; K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

Aquatic Sports—Saturday—V.R.C. Fete.

Golf — August 8 — Happy Valley Championship and Captain's Cup.

Racing—September 27—Seventh Extra Race Meeting.

October 10 and 11—Eighth Extra Race Meeting.

Football — Augus' 1 — Entries close for League.

October 1 — Entries close for Challenge Shield.

HOME.

Cricket — To-day — Fourth Test Match, Manchester.

Racing — To-day—Stewards' Cup, Goodwood.

July 30—Goodwood Stakes, Goodwood.

July 31—Goodwood Cup, Goodwood.

BOXING.

50,000 Witness Scott's Downfall.

STRIBLING WINS EASILY.

London, Yesterday.

Phil Scott, the British heavyweight champion, was knocked out by Young Stribling, the American, in the second round of a ten round contest at the Wimbledon Stadium.

Before a crowd of 50,000, Scott gave a disappointing performance in what might be called an exhibition fight. He appeared to be weak with his leads and was unable to make up his mind to go in and fight the American. Stribling had very little to beat but did it decisively, flooring Scott four times in the first round, three times for a count of nine. Scott's punches were wild, and a heavy blow merely flicked Stribling's face. Four times he hit him with an open glove, but his plan of action was mainly to await the American's fierce rushes. In the second round, Scott landed a blow to the chin, but Stribling, backstepping, brought his right across to the chin and then to the body, and Scott was floored for the last time, being counted out as he was attempting to rise.

Stribling.

The fight was a preliminary bout for the heavyweight championship of the world, and went to prove that Scott is not in the same class as the British champions of the past.—Reuter.

BAN ON CARNERA.

Removed by the Boxing Association.

Cincinnati, Yesterday.

Primo Carnera, who was suspended in the Spring after a bout with the negro Maurice Chevalier, has been provisionally re-instated by the National Boxing Association. Carnera must dispose of the services of his manager, Leon See, however.—Reuter's American Service.

SCHMELING PLANS TO REMAIN IN RING.

Endicott, N.Y.—Win or lose, Max Schmeling is in the ring for years to come.

This is indicated by the pep and apparent pleasure Max got out of his training here for the title fight with Jack Sharkey in New York.

Max frankly enjoys training, which makes him a rare bird among fighters. It is because of the grind of conditioning and constant practice that drives many boxers into retirement.

Sharkey told Central Press that he might get out of the game within a year, whether or not he won the heavyweight championship. Schmeling has no such thought. Years younger than Jack, he has not lost his boyish enthusiasm for the business.

"Sharkey has been in the ring for some time," says Max, "he is married and has a family. This makes training somewhat disagreeable for him. With me it is different. Single and unmarried, I find training pleasant."

Serious Fellow, Max.

Schmeling impresses one as a serious-minded athlete, but a type not likely to be affected by seriousness. Quartered in a farm house not far from his training camp, Max was found in a happy frame of mind, resting in the comfort offered by his quarters and by the protection of police who kept sightseers from seeing him, but sitting for interviewers with the press or posing for newspaper photographers comes as a pleasure to him, although it must be a strain on his patience.

Questioned about a weakness for left-handed punches, a fault boxing experts here are finding during Max's sparring sessions, Max says:

"Other fighters whom I have defeated used lefts. Sharkey's left is not worrying me." Then, the German went on to analyse the fight. "In all my fights I have changed my style to suit the opponent. I fought Risko one way and Paulino another. I won both. I have trained to meet Sharkey at his own game and I think I am good enough to win."

Schmeling is considerably lighter than Sharkey but he thinks this is in his favour. He says: "I will be able to give back faster and then step in quicker to renew punching."

Besides having the physical ability to win, Schmeling looks for his mental attitude to be better than Sharkey's when they come together. Sharkey has plenty of money and the thought of winning to make more does not appeal strongly to the Bostonian. With Max it is different. The Black Uhlan has every incentive to win, including a natural desire to amass a fortune.

The talking movie Max made recently in Germany. "Love in the Ring," was flashed on the screen of a theatre for the entertainment of the Press and other friends of the German boxer. Max attended the performance and his reactions showed him in a different light. Blushing visibly through a heavy coat of bronze he gained from being in the open here. Max accepted the favourable comment of those who saw it and laughed heartily when it was suggested that fame lies ahead of him in the talkies.—Central Press.

FILIPINO'S CHANCE.

Eclipsed by Battalino's Attack.

Hartford, Conn., July 15.

Young Ignacio Fernandez, Filipino fighter, to-night lost his chance to give a world's boxing championship to the Philippine Islands when he was knocked out by Christopher "Bat" Battalino, world's featherweight title holder, in the fifth round of their scheduled fifteen rounds bout.

Battalino, Hartford's idol, proved himself a worthy title holder. In successfully defending the championship he won from Audre Routis of France in September of last year he disposed of the Filipino challenger with but little difficulty.

Fernandez entered the ring weighing 125¾ pounds. Battalino tipped the scales at 125 pounds.

To-night was the first time that Battalino has defended his title since he won it. He started with a whirlwind attack which made it quite evident that he was out to pack Fernandez away before the fight could go anywhere near its scheduled limit.

Originally the Battalino-Fernandez tracas had been scheduled for last night but teeming rain made a postponement necessary, disappointing thousands of fans and making it difficult for the boxers who were forced to spend another 24 hours on edge.

Fernandez fought gamely but he was unable to dodge the terrific punches of the hard hitting Hartford boy. By his performance Battalino won his way back into the esteem of fans who have criticised him severely for fighting so many times during the past few months without staking his title.

A huge crowd witnessed the scrap. The betting favoured Battalino and the crowd was with him—chiefly because it was a Hartford crowd and because Battalino is a Hartford boy.—United Press.

WATER POLO.

ROYAL ARTILLERY MEET SOMERSETS.

Two interesting Water Polo League matches were seen in the V.R.C. bath yesterday evening, both being closely contested and provided plenty of excitebent for the spectators.

The first game was between the Royal Artillery and the Somersets. The gunners did well to stay on even terms with the "Sets" for the best part of the game, with the score sheet reading one all. The infantrymen went all out a few minutes from the final whistle, and confining the gunners to their end of the bath, bombarded them from all angles. They fully deserved the two goals which they netted in quick succession, and thus retired as victors by three goals to one.

Kowloon did very well against the Fukien Club. The Chinese were much the faster swimmers and the Kowloonites had a strenuous time keeping pace with and marking their men. Often the Kowloon forwards were left in the Chinese end of the bath whilst the ball was bobbing toward their goal with only two men to defend, and it speaks well for the defenders that in spite of being hard pressed, the Fukiens scored only once.

HINT TO MIDDLESEX.

A North London reader of a home paper in mail week wanted to know why L. W. Newman, the Alexandra Park star batsman, had not been invited to play for Middlesex.

Newman, he says, scored no fewer than 549 runs in four innings, for twice out, during the Whitsun holidays, an average of 274.5, and his record so far is 105 hundreds, including seven double centuries.

[Newman has since played for Middlesex scoring 110* against Essex.]

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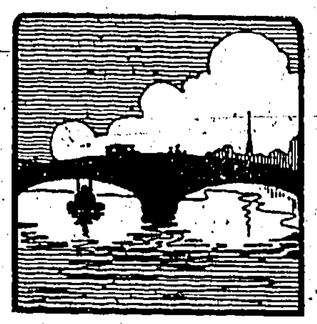
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RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—Java, Sado Maru, Rakuyo Maru, Sungshan Maru, Sagara Maru, Ryuyoh Maru, Nankoh Maru, Cape Comorin, Yehime Maru, Kashmir, Yabukisekai Maru, and Tjisalak.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
TUESDAY, JULY 29.	
Japan and Shanghai	Yokohama Maru
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.	
Shanghai & Swatow	Sinkiang
Amoy and Swatow	Van Heutsz
Japan	Nellore
THURSDAY, JULY 31.	
Manila	Tjisalak
Calcutta and Straits	Talamba
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers (London, July 3, and Parcels, June 26)	Kashmir
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, July 12)	Pres. Jefferson.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.	
Java via Sourabaya	G. Diederichsen.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.	
Japan	Melbourne Maru
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 12)	Shinyo Maru
SUNDAY, AUGUST 10.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 11)	President Garfield
MONDAY AUGUST 11.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, July 18)	President Grant
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., July 24)	Empress of Asia
Australia and Manila	Tanda

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	
TUESDAY, JULY 29.		
Samshiu and Wuchow	Kong So	4 p.m.
Manila	President McKinley	4.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Yuen Sang	
	Parcels July 29,	5 p.m
	Letters	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY JULY 30.		
Keelung	Kohso Maru	8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Foo Shing	8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Tai Yuan	5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco	Chichibu Maru (Due San Francisco, Aug. 21 and *Europe via Siberia).	
	Registration July 30,	5 p.m
	Letters July 31,	8.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 31.		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Van Heutsz	9 a.m.
Amoy and Formosa via Swatow	Deli Maru	10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	3 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.		
Sandakan	Mau Sang	10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haicheng	12.30 p.m.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia (except places South of Townsville) and *New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nellore (Due Thursday Island, Aug. 16.)	
	Parcels Aug. 1,	Noon.
	Registration	1.45 p.m.
	Letters	2.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Kalyan (Due Marseilles, Aug. 30.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Parcels Aug. 12, 4.30 p.m.	Parcels Aug. 1,	5 p.m.
Registration Aug. 2, 9 a.m.	Registration Aug. 2,	9.45 a.m.
Letters 10 a.m.	Letters 10,30	a.m.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.		
Japan	Tyndareus	10 a.m.
Manila	President Jefferson	4.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.		
Amoy	Anking	8.30 a.m.
Hoihow	King Yuan	9 a.m.
Bangkok, via Swatow	Kalgan	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Canton Maru	9. a.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Yang	1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Aeneas (Due Marseilles, September 5.)	
K.P.O.	G.P.O.	
Registration Aug. 5,	1 p.m.	
Letters 1	p.m	
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Brisbane	Melbourne Maru (Due Brisbane, Aug. 19.)	
	Registration Aug. 5,	4.15 p.m.
	Letters 5	p.m
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.		
Manila	Empress of Asia	3.30 p.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only

LOH HWA TEAM.

LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN INVASION.

Shanghai, July 10.

The long-cherished European tour by the formidable Loh Hwa Football Team materialised on July 1 when eleven of the best players of the club boarded the s.s. Karmala for an invasion of western fields.

Although the trip to Europe has been contemplated for about two years, the real incentive did not seem to appear until China drew with Japan, at three all, in the last Far Eastern meet held in Tokyo. It will be recalled that China won all the championships in the football section with the exception of the first olympiad. It cannot be denied that the Japanese players have made vast improvement in the game while the Chinese have remained dormant. The Loh Hwa team has been sent to Europe to attain better knowledge of the game in the places where football flourishes.

The team will be strengthened by the inclusion of the cream of the South China Athletic Club and picked players from Singapore and Java. This trip will be the first of the kind that Chinese have managed to plan and much is expected from these athletic ambassadors. Though Loh Hwa would not likely meet the leading soccer teams in the West as it is the general opinion that the best teams there would experience little difficulty in downing the Chinese, it is quite confident that they will create a strong impression in the minds of the Westerners of the clean play which is regarded as an essence of the game.

The Loh Hwa will call at Hong Kong where Lee Wai-tong, the ingenious skipper, is now selecting some foremost players from the South China Athletic Club. Lee went to the Colony on June 23 and so far has succeeded in picking out about four or five first rate soccerites. From Hong Kong the Chinese will proceed to Singapore and then to Java, and in the latter two places they will gather more materials to make up a team of 21 players, with a medical doctor and two managers.

Alex Leslie, the well-known local referee and football coach, will accompany the team to Europe and Canada. Alex will meet the complete team in Singapore on their return from Java on August 22. As a coach of the Chinese team, Leslie needs no commenting. He is a pioneer of the game in China, having introduced the game some 20 years ago in the then famous Nanyang College at Siccawei whose only bitter rival was the St. John's University. The Chinese have always looked to him for assistance in various capacities and, no doubt, he is the most fitting man to escort the team in this maiden tour.

The following are the players selected in Shanghai for the tour:—Lee Wai-tong, captain and inside-left, Lee Ning, left full-back, Fung Yu-yu, right full-back, Chen "Darkey" Chung-wo, right half-back, Tai Ling-king, centre-forward, Ann Yuen-sunk left half-back, Sung Sze-king, centre half-back, Chow Yee-yee, goal-keeper.

Zao Kwei-zung, outside right and Chen "Warrenfield" Kwang-yau, outside-left of South China have already been selected on the team. Dr. Kwen Kien-ann will take care of the health side of the team while the general duty will be attended by Yu Hung-tse.—Ex.

A WEATHERLY MEMORIAL.

A movement is on foot to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Fred E. Weatherly, one of the most famous of English song writers. The people of Portishead, his birthplace, overlooking the Bristol Channel, intend to erect a village hall to be used principally for entertainments, and a fair sum has been promised. Among the many thousands of singers and listeners who have enjoyed his songs no doubt there are many who would appreciate an opportunity of taking a part in the memorial effort.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT FLIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The present airship, which is equipped with six Rolls Royce Condor engines, each developing 650 horse-power, has a gross lift of over 156 tons. She is 709 feet long and has a maximum diameter of 131 feet and a maximum height of 133 feet. She attained a speed of 81 miles per hour during trials. The airship will have on board food for five days' reserve rations and one day's emergency rations—and 500 gallons of drinking and washing water will be carried. Throughout the journey the vessel will be in constant wireless communication with land stations.—British Wireless Service.

London, Yesterday.

The airship R.100 leaves Cardington for Montreal at 3.30 a.m. on July 29, commanded by Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, and will carry five officers and a crew of 32, all of whom are civilians with the exception of two officers and one non-commissioned officer. She will also carry seven other officials. The route will depend on meteorological conditions at the time of the start, but it will probably be a northerly course via North Ireland.

Largest Airships.

The flight is expected to last three days, but the airship carries provisions for five. The most important meteorological observations will be made during the flight, also botanical experiments in the upper air.

The R.100 and R.101 are at present the largest airships in the world. The R.100 is driven by six Rolls Royce Condor engines of 650 horse power each—Reuter.

Airship Leaves.

London, Later.

The airship R.100 left for Canada at 3.45 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

Weather Satisfactory.

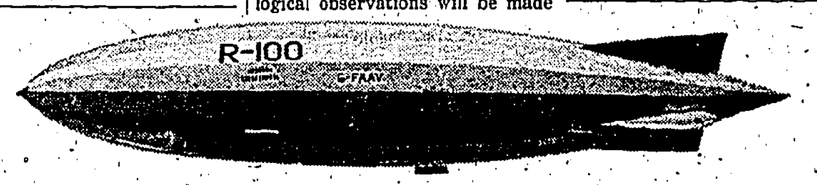
London Later.

At midnight the weather reports were most satisfactorily. The airship was en route to the Hebrides via Liverpool.

Those aboard include Sir Dennistoun Burney and Major Scott (who flew the R.34 across the Atlantic in 1919).

On the eve of departure Lord Thomson sent the following message to the crew:—

"The R.100 is setting out on the first flight yet made by an airship to a mooring tower erected by one of our great Overseas Dominions. I confidently hope it will be the prelude to a new development of Imperial communications.—Reuter.



The Queen of the Air has left Britain for Canada.

MORE CREMATIONS.

Figures showing progress in the adoption of cremation in Great Britain were given at the annual meeting recently of the Cremation Society of Britain. Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell said that the number of cremations during 1929 was 4,853, compared with 3,486 during the previous years.

Since the Armistice alone, he declared, sanctions to local authorities for burial ground amounted to £1,620,893. There was an average loss on each interment of 18s. 9d. Cremation did not wastefully consume land.

REDS BUSY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS TWICE DEFEATED.

CHANGSHA CAPTURED.

Peking, Yesterday.

Foreign official reports show that there are alarming developments in the Communist menace. A well armed "Red" force is said to have captured Nanchang, in Kiangsi, and to have advanced within 15 miles of Kiukiang.

Two bands, which have been operating in northern and eastern Hunan, have combined to form a well disciplined army 10,000 strong. They advanced on Changsha and defeated the Government troops twice en route, and are now attacking Changsha.

British, American and Japanese gunboats are evacuating all foreigners from Changsha.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

It is reliably reported that Communists have captured Changsha.—Reuter.

Another Report.

A British Naval Wireless message to-day states:—

It is reported that Communists are now in possession of Changsha and have burned or wrecked all Yamens, Government offices, and foreign missions. All foreigners have been evacuated to gunboats.

A Communist army is reported near Nanchang. Refugees are arriving at Kiukiang.

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—	
Bank, wire	1/3 1/2
Bank, on demand	1/3 1/2
Bank, 4 months' sight	1/3 5/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/4 3/16
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1/4 5/16
On Paris—	
On demand	800
Credits, 4 months' sight	840
On New York—	
On demand	31½
Credits, 60 days' sight	32⅝
On Bombay—	
Wire	87
On demand	87
On Calcutta—	
Wire	87
On demand	87
On Singapore—	
On demand	55¾
On Manila—	
On demand	63¼
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 82½
Dollar	11¼% dis.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	63½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	1/4
Silver (per oz.)	16¼
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	2% dis. hom.
Copper Cash	Nominal.
Copper Cents	3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest	4% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	28% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.

Paris	123.72
New York	4.86 29/32
Brussels	34.79
Geneva	25.06
Amsterdam	12.09
Milan	92.92
Berlin	20.375
Stockholm	18.095
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.16
Vienna	34.44
Prague	164⅛
Helsingfors	193⅛
Madrid	43.10
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	818½
Rio	5¾
Buenos Aires	40¾
Bombay	1/5 25/32
Shanghai	1/6 ½
Hong Kong	1/3 ⅛
Yokohama	2/0 9/32
Silver Spot	16¼
Silver Forward	16 3/16

—British Wireless Service.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 29th July, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nom.	Fin. year	Last dividend and when paid	
Banks.							
Hong Kong Bank	$ 1515	...	1515	...	Dec.	Interim $3 a/c 1930 ex. 1/34—$45.45	Pending
Chartered Bank	£ ...	...	...	17½	Dec.	Final 7/- bonus 6/3 free I/Tax a/c 1929	Apr. 2, 30
Mercantile Bk., Ltd.	£ ...	...	...	28	Dec.	Fin. 20/- a/c 1929 less I/Tax	Apr. — 30
"	C. £ ...	...	...	12½	Dec.	" 8/-	Apr. — 30
Bank of Asia	$ ...	...	...	121	Dec.	$3 for 1929	Feb. 28, 30
Insurances.							
Canton Ins.	$ ...	...	...	945	Dec.	Final $27 for 1929 Interim $18 a/c 1929	—$45 May 16, 30
Union Ins.	$ 435	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 16/- for 1929 Interim 24/- a/c 1929	—$2 May 30, 30
China Underwriters	$ ...	...	...	2.65	Dec.	None	...
China Fire Ins.	$ 400	...	...	...	Dec.	Final $9 bonus $6 for 1929	Interim $3 a/c 1929 —$18 May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	$ 955	...	...	...	Dec.	$47 for 1929	Mar. 26, 30
Shipping.							
Douglases	$ 25½	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
H. K. Steamboats	$ 25½	...	...	...	Dec.	$1.50 for 1929	Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	$ ...	...	...	13	Dec.	12/- ex. 2/- on preferred for 1924 and 1925	June 19, 29
" (Def.)	$ ...	...	...	40		Last dividend for 1921	...
Shell Transports	s/- ...	...	...	95/7	Dec.	Fin. 3/- Coupon No. 56 free I/Tax for 1929	July 8, 30
Union Waterboats	$ ...	...	...	32	Dec.	$1.50 for 1929	Mar. 10, 30
Mining.							
Benguets	$ ...	...	...	6½	Dec.	Interim 15 centavos a/c 1930	Apr. — 30
Kailan Mining Ad.	s/- ...	...	...	31/3	June	Interim 1/- free I/Tax (Coupon No. 37 year 30-6-30)	June — 30
Langkat	Tls. ...	...	...	8½	Oct.	T. 0.50 for year 31-10-29	May 8, 30
Sihsi Exploration	Tls. 1.80	...	...	...	Dec.	None	...
" Loans	Tls. 6½	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim T. 0.25 a/c 1930	July 1, 30
Raubs	$ ...	24	...	...	Mar.	Final 1/6 a/c year 31-3-30	June 19, 30
Tronoh Mines	s/- ...	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 4½d. less tax	Mar. 31, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.							
H. K. & K. Wharves	$ 171	...	170	...	Dec.	$9 for 1929	Mar. 18, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	$ ...	39	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
China Providents	$ 5.35	6½	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1921	...
Hongkews	Tls. 260	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 12 a/c 1929	Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineerings	Tls. ...	...	...	7½	Dec.	T. 0.50 for 1929	Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 124	...	...	...	Apr.	T. 7 for year 30-4-30	Pending
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.							
H.K. & S. Hotels	$ 11½	...	11½	...	Dec.	30 cents for 1929	Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands	$ 83½	84½	83½	...	Dec.	Interim $2 a/c 1930	Pending
Shanghai Lands	Tls. ...	...	...	280	Dec.	Interim T. 3 a/c 1930	Pending
Humphreys	$ ...	16½	...	...	Dec.	80 cents for 1929	May 7, 30
H. K. Realties	$ 8.90	...	9.	...	Dec.	Final 50 cents a/c 1929	Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates	$ ...	...	...	93	Feb.	$5 for year 28-2-30	July 21, 30
Cotton Mills.							
Ewo Cottons	Tls. ...	11.30	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 2 a/c 1929	Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. ...	...	...	78	Apr. and Oct.	(T. 3-25 old) for half year (T. 2-45 new) 30-4-30	May 28, 30
Zoong Sings	Tls. ...	...	...	9	June	T. 0.60 for year 30-6-29	Oct. 11, 29
Public Utilities.							
H. K. Tramways	$ ...	20	19.80	.90	Dec.	Final 50 cents a/c 1929	Mar. 18, 30
Peak Trams (old)	$ 12½	...	...	...	Apr.	(30 cts. on old) for year (40 cts. on new) 30-4-30	June 16, 30
" (new)	$ 6	...	...	...			
Star Ferries	$ 86	...	...	...	Dec.	$4 for 1929	Feb. 14, 30
China Light (old)	$ 26½	26¾	26½	...	Sept.	Int. 25 cts. a/c yr. 30-9-30	May 12, 30
" (new)	$ ...	...	21½	...			
H. K. Electrics	$ 73½	...	...	...	Dec.	$2.50 for 1929	Mar. 12, 30
Macao "	$ ...	...	...	23	Dec.		...
Sandakan Lights	$ 11½	...	...	...	June	None	...
H.K. Tels. fully paid	$ ...	...	...	32½	Dec.	Int. (10 cents / 40 cents) a/c 1930	Pending
" part paid	$ 21½	...	22	...			
China Buses	Tls. 18½	...	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.90 for 1929	Feb. 25, 30
S'pore Tractions (Ord.)	s/- ...	10/-	...	...	Sept.	(1/4½ on preference shares) Subject to income tax	Feb. 6, 30
" (Pref.)	s/- ...	...	...	13/6			
Industrials.							
China Sugars	$ ...	...	...	1	...	In Liquidation	...
Malabon Sugars	$ ...	...	...	27	Dec.	Fr. 5 for 1929	Apr. 11, 29
Cald: Macg. Ord.	Tls. ...	...	...	10½	Dec.	(T. 0.60 / T. 0.45) 7 months 1929	Apr. 30, 30
" Pref.	Tls. ...	...	...	10.40			
Canton Ices	$ ...	...	...	2½	July	None	...
Cements (comb.)	$ 16.70	18.70	16.65	.70	Dec.	(30 cents on old / 05 cent on new) for 1929	Mar. 19, 30
" (old)	$ ...	...	...	13½			
" (new)	$ ...	...	...	5½			
H. K. Ropes	$ 11½	...	11½	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924	...
United Asbestos	$ ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Stores, &c.							
Dairy Farms	$ 25.15	25.30	...	...	Dec.	$1.50 for 1929	Mar. 14, 30
Watsons	$ ...	...	...	12½	Oct.	7½ cents for year 31-1-29	Mar. 31, 30
Der A Wings	$ 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lane Crawfords	$ ...	...	...	8	Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-2-26	...
Mackintoshs	$ 18	...	...	...	Feb.	$3 for year 28-2-30	May 15, 30
Sincere	$ ...	...	...	11.30	...	...	...
Wm. Powells	$ ...	...	...	2.85	Feb.	25 cents for year 28-2-29	June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.							
H.K. Amusement	$ 25½	...	...	...	Mar.	($1.50 on Preferred / $1.50 on Deferred) for year 31-3-29	July 25, 29
Ch. Entertainment	$ ...	...	...	10	...	...	...
H. K. Constructions	$ ...	...	...	1.90	Dec.	None	...
B. Ind. G.$ bonds	...	...	...	61%	...	...	...
H. K. Govt. Loans	$ ...	...	Prem.	6½%	...	Interest half yearly	...

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BRINGING UP FATHER

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

as currency and that there would be difficulty in disposing of those already minted without loss of the cost of making and importing them. We do not favour any attempt to prohibit the minting or importation of British dollars, as such action might simply tend to raise the premium on the note, until some exchange corrective in the form of silver bars is provided.

21.—As regards the control of note issue by private banking institutions we have more to say on this topic when we come to discuss the remedies for the premium. Those who are dissatisfied with the system of issue by private banks have suggested to us as alternatives, either that Government should take over the whole note issue, or that it should exercise a much more direct control than it does at present over the issuing banks. We have given careful consideration to their views, but have concluded that much of their dissatisfaction arises from a misapprehension regarding the obligation of the note-issuing banks. Although notes were never legal tender, but were primarily a convenient appendage to the currency, and although the law never contemplated that they should supplant silver dollars, it has come about that a demand for currency is in fact a demand for notes, to supply which in practice entails a purchase of gold by a bank of issue. Consequently what the party of demand regards prima facie as an obligation in regard to currency becomes, from the point of view of the party of supply, nothing more or less than an exchange operation, which can only be optional. We doubt whether in the special circumstances of this Colony, from which a large quantity of notes must continually be drained into the hinterland of China, such an obligation could be placed even on Government as a note-issuing authority.

22.—We cannot moreover see that in the circumstances of this Colony a Government note-issue would have any advantages over a properly controlled private note-issue. On the contrary it might involve Government, and indirectly the taxpayer, in the risks of heavy losses due to fluctuations in the value of silver and securities, risks which bankers, being daily engaged in them, are more competent both to anticipate and cover. A Government note-issue again would involve Government in heavy initial expenditure in laying down notes and building treasuries to hold the reserves against them, and in a constantly recurring charge for the staff of a special note department.

Premium on Notes.

(d) Is the premium on notes over silver detrimental to the prosperity of the Colony? If so, can it be controlled and by what means?

23.—We find, and are supported in our finding by all the evidence, that the premium, as a fluctuating and uncertain factor, tends to drive trade past the Colony, and is thus detrimental to its prosperity.

24.—The causes from which the premium arises are fully discussed in various memoranda printed in Part III. Briefly summarised they are as follows:—

There is a chronic excess of "invisible" exports—consisting of Chinese emigrants' remittances from abroad, which lead to large purchases of gold all round by the banks. Presumably cover in the shape of sales of gold is wanting, and thus the market becomes one-sided. It might have been expected that relief would have been obtained by the resumption of the import of silver dollars, but the difficulties attending their use for inter-bank commitments are still considerable, even though since October last year it was agreed between banks to accept them freely. Prior to that date by tacit understanding between banks they were not accepted at all, and consequently no actual exchange corrective existed. The British dollar is current to any large extent only in Hong Kong and its costs through seigniorage and interest are approximately 5 per cent.; moreover since the only way of disposing of it elsewhere is by melting it down, to meet the loss thereby incurred, another 3 per cent. might have to be added to its cost. Consequently in comparison with the uncoined metal, the silver dollar possesses grave disadvantages, in that its import and export points are widely removed.

27.—As regards the possibility and means of controlling this premium, we consider that if the issuing banks here were to give out notes freely in exchange for legal silver coins, the exchange level of Hong Kong currency must approximate to silver parity, but, as we have already indicated, the inconveniences attendant on the use of silver dollars discourage the banks of issue from accepting any more of them than is absolutely necessary for their business. If it is assumed that silver parity is maintained in Shanghai, the local quotation for taels day by day against a parity of roughly Tls. 72 accurately indicates the extent of the premium here, but in spite of large imports of British dollars the expected effect of removing the premium or restoring a normal tael rate has not followed. An exchange corrective therefore has still to be found.

An Exchange Corrective.

28.—We might here refer in passing to the use of sycee in Shanghai, and remark how in spite of its disabilities this medium functions within certain limits as an exchange corrective. The exchange level in Shanghai cannot remain for long too high above the laying-down cost of silver; and again, opposite but natural forces are immediately put in action should the exchange level tend to move too far below the actual value of silver. It may be assumed roughly that, when exchange in Shanghai is quoted at 4½ per cent. below silver, a point has been reached at which it begins to be profitable to ship sycee and sell it for its silver content. We have previously shown that the export point of the British dollar does not arrive until our exchange falls to over 3 per cent. below the price of the silver content of the dollar. Bearing in mind then that as a circulating medium British dollars have a very limited use, and in settlement of inter-bank commitments are far from being acceptable, it occurs to us to put forward the suggestion that some scheme might be agreed upon among the banks whereby bar-silver might be utilised in the place of minted coins in inter-bank settlements. All indications seem to show that there is a glut of silver dollars in the Colony, and if some such scheme for the use of bar-silver could be agreed upon among the banks the loss on seigniorage might be avoided, and it might then be possible to prevent the further indiscriminate minting of British dollars, for minting which permission might be granted by Government only in special circumstances when the note reserves or the Colony's requirements demand a further supply. We do not consider that outside interests should be allowed the latitude permitted under the present system of saddling Hong Kong with superfluous coins in order to gain an immediate profit, a practice which incidentally aggravates the problem for the Colony if and when stabilisation has to be effected.

Elasticity Necessary.

29.—To give effect to these measures of reform, and provide for that elasticity in the currency which is necessary to meet the growing needs of the Colony, we have arrived at the conclusion, after our examination of all aspects of the case, that some readjustment may be called for in the restrictions now imposed upon the note-issuing banks. Admittedly the power of note issue possessed by banks involves a serious responsibility on their part to Government, which represents the interests of the public, and we make the following proposal therefore with some diffidence. As the law stands at present the extent of note issue is limited by the amount of the capital of the bank concerned. Only the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation may issue notes in excess of the statutory limit, and then only under onerous conditions. We think the prescribed limit should be less arbitrary and should be subject to periodical revision, provided always that the banks of issue fully cover their notes by the deposit in the Colony of bullion or silver dollars to the extent of at least one-third, the balance being covered by approved securities deposited entirely under Government control. The public would thus be adequately safe-guarded.

30.—As the root of the difficulties in connection with the premium is to be traced to an excess of inward remittances, it is obvious that the recent lowering of the rate of interest allowed by banks on deposits should also in the long run tend to remedy the situation. But owing to the unprecedented fall in silver, overseas Chinese have been induced to make excessively large remittances to Hong Kong with a view to getting the benefit from an expected rise in exchange, and it may be some time therefore before the action of the banks will make itself fully felt.

Follow China!

(e) Is the linking of the currency with silver advantageous to the Colony? If so can it be more closely linked?

31.—We consider that we have supplied sufficient answers to these questions in our remarks in reply to question (a), where we imply that as long as China links her currency to silver so long must it be advantageous to the Colony to do likewise. In the preceding paragraphs we have indicated the means by which a closer link may be forged.

(f) Is it desirable in the interests of the Colony that the value of the dollar be stabilised? If so can any effective steps be taken to that end?

32.—It is conceded on all hands that stabilisation in currency matters is an ideal which it is most desirable to attain, and if it could be realised here to the extent to which it has been effected elsewhere all the problems connected with the Colony's currency would automatically disappear. The only justification for adhering to the existing silver currency is, as we have already fully explained, the fact that Hong Kong is yoked to South China both geographically and commercially, and in the last resort the question becomes a choice of evils: whether the Colony should face the loss of trade, which is apprehended if it adopts a gold basis, or whether it should continue to be buffeted by the fluctuations attendant on the use of silver as a basis for its currency.

33.—We would here emphasize that stabilisation could not be effected at any arbitrary figure but would have to be determined by the value of silver at the time when the change is made, as present holdings of silver must be sold for what they will obtain in the new currency in order to finance that currency. We are not prepared to hazard an opinion as to the sterling price our silver dollar on finally being disposed of would fetch, were sabilisation to be agreed upon, but undoubtedly the price would be much lower than the exchange value of our currency at the time the decision to stabilise was taken. Any attempt therefore to fix arbitrarily the sterling value of the dollar at a higher rate must involve a serious loss, which neither a Government nor any private individual would be prepared to suffer. It is obvious that, during the period of transition towards stabilisation and for long afterwards, trade and commerce will suffer severe dislocation, but how far-reaching the effects may be, or how quickly the Colony would recover, can only be a matter for conjecture.

No Over-Hasty Action.

34.—As regards the future of silver we do not feel confident to express any definite views. But though we fully realise the uncertainties and risks of the situation in this respect, we would deprecate any over-hasty action to effect stabilisation at a figure that subsequent movements in the price of silver might prove to have been ill-advised and disastrous to the best interests of the Colony. In this connection it may not be out of place to repeat the evidence given by American interests before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance in May 1926, when with regard to the effect of the price of silver on the world's production it was stated that, should the price of silver fall to 50 U.S. gold cents per ounce, 20 per cent. of the world's production would be made unprofitable, whilst a fall to 33¼ cents per ounce would make 58 per cent. unprofitable. It was also pointed out at the same time that the reduction of output would probably not follow immediately on the decline of prices. These remarks might well be taken in conjunction with the views of the Chairman of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, who in February last in a letter addressed to the Chinese Minister of Commerce and Industry, Nanking, made the following statement:—

"The present stocks of silver in Shanghai would be insufficient to finance China's trade, were such trade normal."

Anticipate China's Move.

35.—Finally since China has now worked out through the agency of the Kemmerer Commission a complete and detailed scheme, whereby in more propitious circumstances she may make the change to a gold standard currency, we consider that it is of the utmost importance that Hong Kong, as being unable herself to exercise any control over the price of silver, should be in a position to anticipate such a move on the part of the last remaining user of silver on a large scale. Although we cannot see that China will be able to take this step in the immediate future and although we are rather disposed to regard China's desire for a gold standard for the time being as a pious hope, since any such scheme in the nature of things must entail the reorganisation of her political and fiscal machinery and the obtaining of large financial credits from outside, nevertheless Hong Kong should not be found unprepared for such an event in China, or she might find herself a holder of much-cheapened silver, a situation too disastrous to contemplate.

36.—We recommend therefore that all available data should as soon as possible be placed before expert opinion with a view to the formulating and having in readiness a feasible scheme worked out in detail whereby the transfer of the Colony's currency from a silver to a gold basis may be effected as smoothly and with as little trouble and expense as possible, in case a sudden change-over be forced upon the Colony.

Again—Follow China!

37.—Although it is premature at the present stage to indicate what gold-currency unit should be adopted by Hong Kong, our close business relations with China require us to stress the advisability of this Colony adopting a monetary unit identical with that of our neighbours, following the example set in this respect by Canada with regard to the United States of America.

38.—In conclusion we desire to add that, since our terms of reference confined our enquiry primarily to a consideration of the effects of the Colony's currency upon trade, we have refrained purposely from commenting on the hardships of residents and others financially interested in the Colony, who are losing heavily owing to the unprecedented fall in the price of silver, but we trust that the omission may not be construed as implying any lack of sympathy with these sufferers.

39.—We desire to express our thanks to our Secretary, Mr. T. Megarry, of the Hong Kong Cadet Service, for the capable way in which he performed his many and arduous duties, and also to Miss V. R. Harrison, for her assistance in the secretarial work.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
C. McI. Messer, Chairman.
M. J. Breen.
C. Champkin.
Chau Yue Teng.
A. H. Ferguson.
V. M. Grayburn.
R. H. Kotewall.
Li Tse Fong.
C. G. S. Mackie.
D. O. Russell.
T. Megarry,
Secretary.
14th July, 1930.

H. E. Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
Governor, etc.
Hong Kong.

[The reservations by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., were published in the *China Mail* yesterday.]

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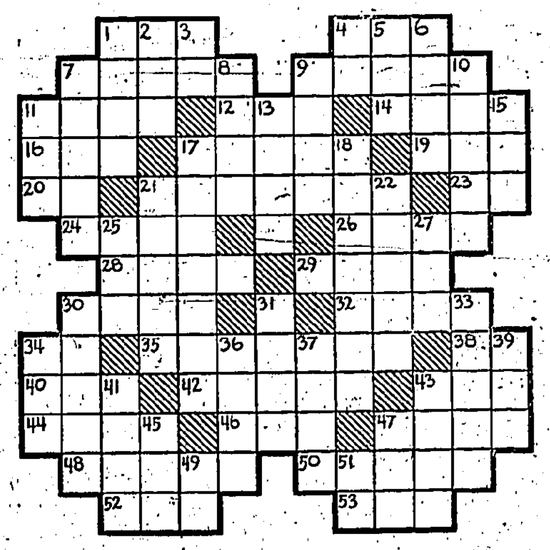
DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.).



HORIZONTAL
1-A fish
4-Angry
7-Greek who persuaded Trojans to drag a horse into Troy
9-Town from which Columbus embarked in 1492
11-Top of the head
12-Point of compass (abbr.)
14-Greek god of love
16-Hall
17-Spiritous liquors (Japan)
19-Friend (French)
20-Negative reply
21-Withdrew from public service
23-Mountain (abbr.)
24-Genuine
26-Heart
28-Small stream of water
29-High tableland
30-Combining form—vessel
32-Laire
34-Three-toed sloth
35-Tolerated
38-Toward
40-Feminine deer
42-Pierced, as with a horn
43-A beetle
44-Patron saint of Norway
46-Chinese plant
47-Naked
48-To one side
50-Hymn
52-Finish
53-A lyric poem

VERTICAL
1-To refer to specifically
2-A unit
3-Act
4-Mother
5-Beverage
6-Feminine name
7-Flavor
8-Tidy,
9-A noble
10-River in N. W. France
11-A woodland spirit (Gr. Myth.)
13-Covering of the body
15-To rest
17-Giving up for a price
18-Withdrew from union
21-Elevate
22-Stupefied
25-Period of time
27-Goddess of malicious mischief
30-Stringed instrument
31-Certain
33-Tempest
34-Bustle
36-To lavish extreme fondness upon
37-Harvest
39-Metal in raw state
41-Comfort
43-Small valley
45-Part of a fish
47-Wicked
49-Ministers' degree (abbr.)
51-Therefore

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

RADIO TOPICS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 950 metres:—

6-8 p.m.—Evening European Programme of Columbia Records selected and supplied by the Anderson Music Co.

"Mignon"—Overture,
Milan Symphony Orchestra
(9759).

"Scherzo—Album Leaf",
'Cello Solo by W. H. Squire with Piano
(2115).

"Four Ways"—Suits, Northwards and Southwards,
Regal Cinema Orchestra
(9756).

"The Meanderings of Monty",
Talking by Milton Hayes
(3235).

"The New Moon" (Lover, come back to me and One Kiss),
Evelyn Laye and Chorus
(9751).

"The Pirates of Penzance",
Vocal Gems,
Columbia Light Opera Co.
(9622).

"At Home, I'm My Wife's Husband; But When I'm Away, I'm Me",
"Where Does Daddy Go To?",
Tom Clare—at the Piano
(3978).

"My Old Kentucky Home",
"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny",
The Century Quartette with Banjo Accomp.
(3772).

"Valse Triste",
"Slav Dance in E Minor",
The Cherniavsky Trio (Violin, 'Cello and Piano)
(3737).

"Mercenary Mary" (They Still Look Good to Me; I'm a Little Bit Fonder of You),
Duet: Peggy O'Neil and A. W. Baskcomb
(3808).

"Community Medley", Quick Step,
"A Hunting Medley", Quick Step,
Debroy Somers Band
(9629).

"Scherzo",
"At the Brook",
The Cherniavsky Trio
(3423).

"Invitation to the Valse",
"Chant Sans Paroles",
J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
(9608).

"Homing",
"Softly Awakes My Heart",
Muriel Brunskill, Contralto
(3328).

"La Gioconda: Dance of the Hours",
Columbia Symphony Orch
(50066).

"Two Eyes of Grey",
"The Garden of Your Heart",
Charles Harrison, Tenor
(2828).

"Loves Old Sweet Song",
"Poem" ....The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
(3496).

8 p.m.—Chinese Programme relayed from the Ko Shing Theatre

11 p.m.—Close Down.

PLAY BROADCAST.

The first attempt at broadcasting a short play from the studios of Z.B.W. took place last night and proved a success.

A short comedy entitled "Coming Events" was chosen and provided listeners-in with an amusing interlude of nearly twenty minutes.

WIRELESS IN TRAINS.

WHERE BRITAIN LAGS BEHIND THE CONTINENT.

Although wireless reception in Continental trains is becoming a commonplace, Britain is still without this development.

In Germany it is achieved by "wired wireless" throughout the carriages, and in Canada reception is regularly carried out on the long-distance expresses, passengers hearing the broadcast concerts on headphones or a loud speaker.

People who have travelled in Pullmans between Paris and Havre have spoken appreciatively of the broadcasts from Paris and elsewhere. A charge of ten-pence per journey is made for use of headphones.

In Hungary a regular broadcasting service was inaugurated on the State Railways towards the end of 1928. A charge of sixpence an hour is made for headphones, which are carried above every set.

Telephone Calls.

Canada has made such rapid progress that in April a telephone system whereby a traveller could complete a call on a moving train was established on the National Railways.

The Great Western Railway, who early began experiments, have not yet reached the stage when they can instal a regular service.

The London and North Eastern Railway has made several tests in the last few years, but the company does not yet consider the installation of wireless a commercial proposition. The same may be said of the Southern Railway and the London, Midland and Scottish.

An official recalled that the old Midland carried out wireless experiments with a moving train as far back as 1904. A frame aerial was fitted on the roof of a carriage, and signals were picked up from a station in Derbyshire.

WIRELESS HEALTH BULLETINS.

Increased Facilities for Ships at Sea.

The Singapore Bureau of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations has for some years been doing valuable work in preventing the spread of disease by acting as a collecting and distributing centre of epidemiological intelligence in the Far East. The value of this information service will, however, be greatly increased by a recent new development which should be of considerable interest to shipping companies with business in the East.

A broadcast summary in clear of infectious diseases and quarantine notifications is now sent out daily—instead of weekly as hitherto—from the long-range station at Malabar (Java), and the following wireless stations also broadcast weekly epidemiological information in clear for the benefit of ships in Eastern waters:—

Station	Day	Time G.M.T.	Wave-length (metres)	Call Sgnl.
Hong Kong (Cape d'Aguilar)	Fri.	05.00	2,913	VPS
Karachi ..	Sat.	08.30 16.30	1,550	VWK
Madras ...	Sat.	08.30 16.30	1,000	VWM
Malabar (Java)	Daily	01.00	15,600	PKX
Malabar (Java)	Daily	01.00	26.2	PLO
Sunda kan (B.N.B.)	Sat.	01.00	600	VQB
Shanghai (Zikawei)	Sat.	03.00	550	FFZ
Tokyo	Fri.	*12.15 12.45	7,700	JJC

* Occasionally on Saturday.

Reports received at Singapore from captains as a result of these messages show that on the whole run from Suez to Japan it is possible for ships to pick up one or more of these stations, Malabar, owing to its range and daily transmissions, being the one most frequently quoted. The broadcast summary is based on information as to their bill of health, etc., received from more than 140 ports and broadcast in code to over 30 health administrations.

Owing to the lack of wireless facilities in Singapore it is practically impossible for the Eastern Bureau to check the working of its radio service; it would, therefore, welcome further reports from captains of ships as to their success or failure in picking up these health bulletins, as well as any suggestions which may help to increase the efficiency of this information service. Such reports should be addressed to the Director, Eastern Bureau, League of Nations, Singapore.

BIG RADIO PLAN.

HUGE SKYSCRAPER FOR BROADCASTING.

New York, June 16.

United States radio listeners may in future receive entertainment from a huge skyscrapper broadcasting centre involving an approximate expenditure of $500,000,000, with television as the most important feature.

Plans formulated by a group headed by Mr. Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Co., and presented to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., have, it is understood, been favourably received, and when announced will envisage the most extensive real estate venture in the history of New York City. The plans include the construction of more than $200,000,000 worth of theatre buildings on more than $250,000,000 worth of ground, values marking the advent of national broadcasting as a new national industry.

The broadcasting centre will, it is understood, involve five new theatres each dedicated to a particular branch of radio, such as musical comedy, drama, concerts, opera, etc. It is understood that among those associated with Mr. Owen D. Young and Mr. Rockefeller in the project are Mr. S. L. Rothafel, the theatre owner, Mr. David Sarnoff, of the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. Merlin S. Aylesworth, of the National Broadcasting Corporation, and Mr. Hiram S. Brown of the Radio Keith Orpheum Corporation.

FOR THE WIRELESS ENTHUSIAST.

Radio's Appeal to Bengali Women.

POPULARITY OF PLAYS.

There are 4,500 Bengali women listeners-in in Calcutta. Few people realise the part they have played in developing the popularity of broadcasting there.

One of the measures taken by the old Broadcasting Company was to interest women in wireless. The plan was a success.

A Bengali recently brought his set to an official of the Indian State Broadcasting Corporation and asked him why it was not working properly. The official replied that it would take until the evening to repair. His visitor was alarmed. "My wife must have it by two this afternoon for the women's hour," he expostulated.

This is only one incident out of many that show the pleasure found in radio by the Indian women of Calcutta. When there seemed a possibility that broadcasting would cease in India a number of them wrote expressing their regret. Many pardahnashin women are known to be among those who regularly tune-in to the Calcutta station.

What are the subjects that attract them? Recitations from classical books and mythological stories stand in the forefront of every "Women's Hour," but talks on health and science, are hardly less popular. Many of them listen-in to the "Children's Hour," explaining points to their little ones and stimulating their interest.

Pioneers' Difficulties.

Europeans, used to the variegated programmes of England and the Continent, can have no idea of the difficulties encountered by the pioneers of broadcasting in attracting a public. The radio had no sort of parallel in India and an audience had to be created. At first the "Children's Hour" had only a few patrons. Then the broadcasters bethought themselves of catching the young people's attention by setting them puzzles and problems. The little minds were captured and then the "Station Uncle" introduced talks of an educational character.

To the whole body of Indian listeners-in the most attractive items broadcast from Calcutta are plays. In its early days the I.B.C. relayed popular dramas from the theatres, but as the plays were allowed to be only partially relayed the public was not satisfied. So the Corporation started their own theatrical company, the Betar Natukay Dal, and when the theatres were not playing they strengthened the cast by bringing in leading actors from the Calcutta stage. And now, though six plays are put on the ether every month, the listeners-in want more. The plays broadcast are of three classes. The religious dramas appeal particularly to women and to elderly people. Then there are social dramas like "Sandigtha" and Dr. Tagore's "Griha Prabesh," to hear which young and old of both sexes crowd round the loud speaker. The humorous pieces are equally popular.

The Clarionet.

It has been found that the Bengali is a lover of light music rather than of the heavy, classical styles, which nevertheless appeal to an influential minority. The broadcasters have a job in keeping their programmes so balanced as not to dissatisfy either party. Compositions by Dr. Tagore have, as might be expected, a great vogue with all sections.

Curiously enough, the clarionet is the most popular of the instruments, perhaps because it comes so clearly through the microphone. The violin comes next in the public esteem.

PUZZLED LISTENERS-IN.

Mystery of the Silent Phohi Fathomed.

Several wireless enthusiasts have been puzzled lately with regard to their being unable to pick up the Dutch experimental station, PHOHI which for some time now has been broadcasting to the Dutch East Indies programmes devoted to matters of art, science relaxation, sport and news, and a certain proportion of religious matter. However, World Radio of June 6 and 13 clears up the mystery, stating:

According to De Telegraaf, the Amsterdam daily newspaper, the decision of the Minister of Public Works with regard to the division of the time for transmissions over the Dutch stations has made the future of the general broadcasts of the experimental station PHOHI, so uncertain that th owners have decided that after July 1, they will disband their two orchestras, one of which has a membership of thirty-four, under the direction of Jaap Spaanderman, and the other of fourteen, under the direction of Lou Coron.

In the following week's issue, however, World Radio contradicts the above statement in a short article, which says:

Reports, published by a Dutch newspaper, that the PHOHI orchestra was to be disbanded, owing to the action of the Minister in the matter of the distribution of the time available for broadcasts, now appear to be ill-founded. It is officially stated that the contracts of a certain number of players, which expire on July 1, will not be renewed, but the reason for this has nothing to do with the action of the Minister. Meanwhile, however, the owners of the PHOHI station have issued a statement in reference to the recently published "Advice" of the Radio Council. This statement expressly declares that the Board of Directors of Phillips Broadcast Holland-India desire to maintain the original purpose of the founders—namely, to employ the station for broadcasting to the Dutch East Indies of programmes devoted exclusively to matters of art, science, relaxation, sport, and news, while a certain proportion of religious matter is not excluded. The broadcasting must remain entirely in the hands of the company and be continued on the same footing as those of the last eighteen months, which have won the hearty approval of the public in Netherlands India. In other words, they must not be called upon to lend their station to political societies of any kind or colour. The Directors have decided by a unanimous vote that, should no guarantee on this point be obtainable, they will close the station from July 1. On the question of religious broadcast a telegram has been received from a number of both Protestant and Catholic clergy in the East Indies asking for more of these.

The latter article appears to be correct in view of the fact that we have heard from wireless enthusiasts locally that they have been unable to pick up this Dutch station at all this month.—Malay Mail.

Costs Less to Run Car.

The average operating cost of an automobile has been reduced to 6.43 cents a mile in the United States. The average cost in 1924 was 10 cents.

Parents Need Proof Undeniable and Convincing. Here It Is.

In regard to remedies that are offered to the public, especially those for the use of children, sensible people require something more than bald statements of efficiency and safety. They demand proof—undeniable and convincing.

Therefore the following letter, which the proprietors of Baby's Own Tablets have received from Mrs. A. E. Bovyer, matron of the Home of the Nazarene Industrial Orphanage, Chinkiang, China, will be of vital interest to all parents with babes and young children. Mrs. Bovyer writes:

"We are very grateful for Baby's Own Tablets which we are using with excellent results among the children of our Orphanage. Not only are we finding the Tablets of great value for the prevention and correction of the children's stomach and bowel ailments, and to keep them clear of worms, but they have the additional advantage of being easy to administer because they are pleasant in appearance and taste. Even those children who are afraid to take ordinary medicine not only do not fear Baby's Own Tablets but actually seem to want to take them, which, of course, makes the task of the nurse much easier than it otherwise would be.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd.) (Mrs.) A. E. Bovyer."

Mrs. Bovyer has written this letter quite disinterestedly because she feels that anything that that helps to relieve human suffering should be encouraged and made widely known.

Baby's Own Tablets are specially prepared for babies and children up to six. They quickly relieve constipation, disordered stomach and colic; check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay fever, colds and croup. They are invaluable during teething, easing the pains ( ) inducing natural sleep. From chemists everywhere.

FREE IMMIGRATION.

ORIENTALS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

DAVAO'S SAFETY.

Manila, July 15.

Lifting of immigration bans against Oriental peoples other than Japanese and Chinese; creation of a branch of the bureau of lands in Mindanao; parcelling of Government lands in Mindanao into small lots in order to prevent acquisition of big tracts of lands in the form of concessions to foreigners; appropriation of P1,000,000 for public roads in Mindanao; and the establishment of regularly organised provincial Governments similar to those at present established in Zamboanga, Davao and Agusan in all provinces in Mindanao are the salient recommendations embodied in the report submitted to the legislature by the Senate Mindanao committee composed of Senator Aquino, chairman, Belo and Galicano, members, which recently toured and investigation conditions in the Moroland.

Explaining the recommendations, the report states that the liberalisation of the immigration laws of the country is imperative for the proper and quick exploitation of the natural resources of the big island in the south, in order to offer a salutary competition to the Japanese labourers who are fast making sections of Mindanao, especially Davao, veritable Japanese colonies. Influx of more Orientals into Mindanao besides Japanese will lower the wages of labour, develop more agricultural lands and prevent the monopoly of agricultural enterprise in that region by one class of people, the report explains.

We cannot wait for the labourers emigrating from the Visayas and northern provinces of Luzon to develop Mindanao, Senator Aquino's report states, because besides the scarcity of labour in some other parts of the archipelago, most labourers from the Ilocos are more inclined to go to Hawaii or the United States.

The plan to organise a branch of the bureau of lands in Mindanao, equipped with enough technical personnel to take charge of land questions in that island, is proposed by the committee as the only solution for the great delay in the settlement of land cases in Mindanao.

The committee recommends the parcelling of Government lands in Mindanao into small lots to facilitate the classification of land according to the best suitable produce to be cultivated on different kinds of lands, and also to minimise the possibility of big capitalists and corporations getting vast tracts of land.

The Aquino committee, after a close study of the stage of civilisation obtaining in all sections of Mindanao, was convinced that it is now time for the insular Government to give more autonomy to the several political divisions in Mindanao other than the regularly organised provinces. The committee also recommends that Davao, Zamboanga and Agusan be given elective representatives and senators by amending the Jones Law.

An appropriation of P1,000,000 is recommended by the committee for the construction of Cotabato-Davao, and Davao-Agusan interprovincial roads, and the Reyna Regente-Makan, and the Isabela-Lamitan roads, in order to open up vast tracts of agricultural lands now locked up in those provinces.

Making general observations on what the committee saw in Mindanao, the senators say that it is high time, the Government adopted a definite, clear policy on the Mindanao problem, in order to do away once and for all with the many embarrassing conflicts among various elements in the big treasure island.

The committee, in its report, reveals the indifference of the Bagobo in Davao which has led to the alienation of many acres of land to the Japanese. The investigators, however, pay tribute to the Japanese agriculturist in Davao, who, they affirm, is hard-working and thrifty.

Finally, the report urges prompt action on the recommendations embodied in the report, if the vexing problems of Mindanao are to be solved soon and for the good of all.—Philippine Herald.

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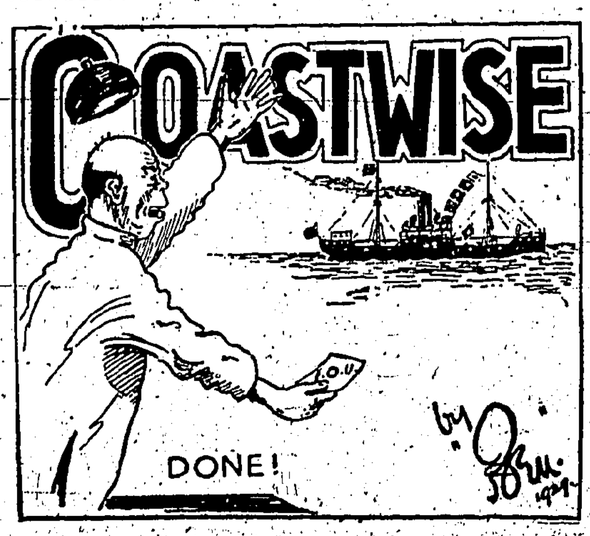

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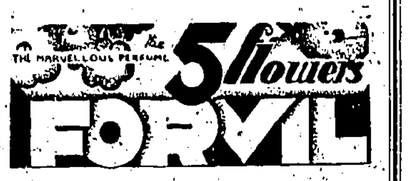

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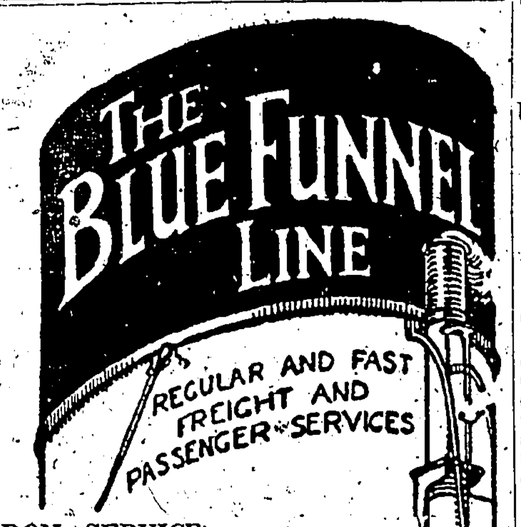

LONDON SERVICE:
"AENEAS" 5th Aug. M'lles, London, R'dam. & Glasgow
† "PHILOCTETES" 19th Aug. M'lles, London, R'dam & Hamburg
† Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"DARDANUS" 21st. Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"NELEUS" 6th Sept. Havre, and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)
"TYNDAREUS" 2nd Aug. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS" 23rd Aug. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"RHEXENOR" Sails 22nd Aug. For New York, Boston & Baltimore via Suez

INWARD SERVICE.
"LYCAON" Due 4th Aug. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"OAVFA" Due 12th Aug. For Shanghai and Hankow

PASSENGER SERVICE.
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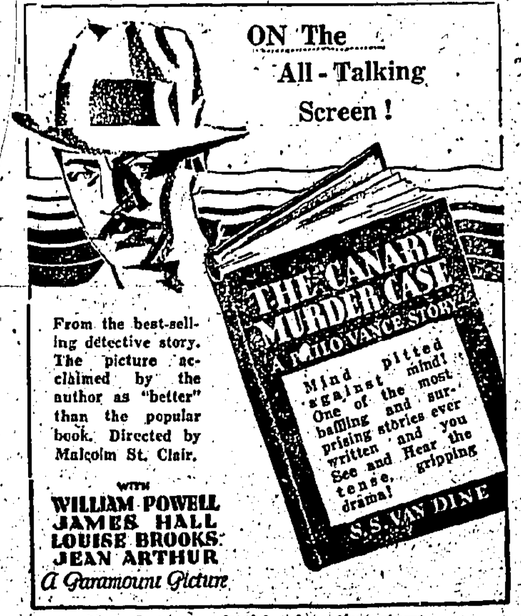

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TRADE DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

Unemployed Expected to Number 3,000,000.

REDUCTION OF STAFFS.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The industrial depression in Germany is emphasised by the announcement that 10 and 12½ per cent., respectively, of the employees Company are being dismissed, of Siemens and the General Electric whilst numbers of other firms are also reducing their staffs. The total number of unemployed is expected to reach 3,000,000 by the end of the year.—Reuter.

KARACHI FLOODS.

STARVING INDIANS RESORT TO LOOTING.

SITUATION ACUTE.

Karachi, Yesterday.

Floods in Upper Sind are still endangering Shikarpur and 15,000 refugees have evacuated there and left for Sukkur and Karachi. Five thousand rupees have been sanctioned from the Sind Relief Fund for the relief of starving refugees. Looting and robbery are reported at Khanpur.—Reuter.

FLIGHT ABANDONED.

OWING TO SEVERITY OF THE MONSOON.

ITALIAN'S BAD LUCK.

Karachi, Yesterday.

The Italian aviator Savino, flying from Italy to Australia, has abandoned the attempt, owing to the severity of the monsoon.—Reuter.

TRUSTED SERVANT.

THIEF GIVEN THE OPTION OF A FINE.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.

A re-hearing was made at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning in a case which came before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith on Saturday, when a Chinese store keeper of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was sentenced to one month's hard labour for the theft of two tins of milk.

It will be recalled that Mr. T. Ferguson, cargo superintendent of the Godowns, requested the Magistrate at the hearing on Saturday to deal severely with defendant as he was a trusted employee of the Company.

A Heavy Penalty.

To-day the Magistrate said: "Mr. Ferguson, I had a suggestion from this man's relatives, asking that he should be given the option of a fine. I am rather inclined to agree because it was rather a heavy penalty for stealing only two tins of milk, and it was his first offence.

"On re-considering the matter I think that the argument that he is a trusted servant cuts both ways, and I presume that he is a trusted servant because he has done good work for a long time and, therefore, should have some credit for it. I am inclined to give him the option of the fine. Have you anything to say Sergeant Humphreys?"

A Lesson To Others.

Detective-Sergeant Humphreys replied that he had nothing to say except that he agreed with his Worship's suggestion. He added that he thought this had probably taught defendant a lesson and was a lesson to others.

His Worship made the penalty $50 or one month's hard labour in default.

A number of defendant's relatives then came forward and paid the fine.

AMERICA OPENS TRADE WAR.

Breach of Relations with Soviet Russia.

CARGOES PROHIBITED.

New York, Yesterday.

The first move was made to-day in the great trade war involving the products of convict labour under Soviet rule. The authorities have refused entry to two ships bearing pulp wood from Russia. This is the first direct breach of trade relations between the United States and Soviet Russia, and is understood to be the result of direct orders from Washington. The ships were respectively the Norwegian vessel Christbors and the British Grelisle, both from Archangel. The orders prohibiting the discharge of cargoes of wood pulp loaded by Russian convicts came into effect on July 26.—Reuter's American Service.

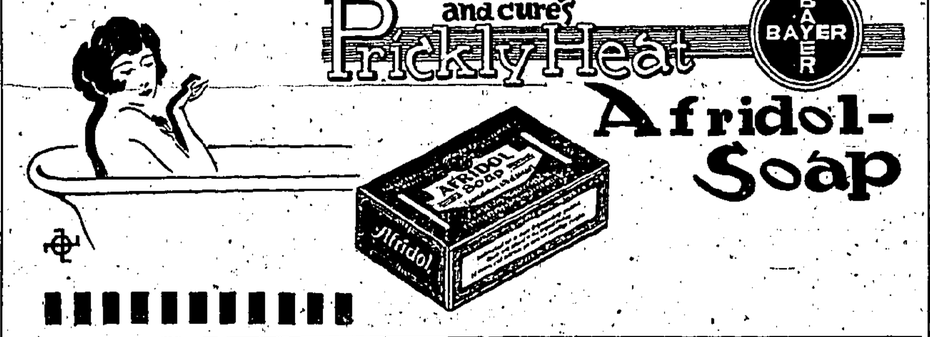
EXPLORER'S DEATH.

SUICIDE DUE TO MONEY TROUBLES.

TRAVELLED IN CHINA.

London, Yesterday.

A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned at Epping to-day on Captain John Ellam, a member of Dr. McGovern's expedition to Tibet in 1922, who had travelled over Siam and large parts of China. He was found dying in Epping Forest. He helped to found the Buddhist Society. Deceased was financially embarrassed.—Reuter.



ONE DAY ONLY
Majestic THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON
TO-DAY ONLY

2.30. 5.30. 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

GEORGE SIDNEY and CHARLIE MURRAY

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Come and See.

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WILLIAM FOX presents
ROMANCE OF RIO GRANDE

An All Talking Fox Movietone With Music.

Featuring
Warner Baxter
Mary Duncan
Antonio Moreno

Directed by
Alfred Santell
from novel
"Conquistador"
by Katherine F. Gerould.

HEARST METROTONE NEWS.

AT THE QUEEN'S
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

POLA NEGRI in "Good and Naughty"
A MALCOLM ST. CLAIR PRODUCTION
with TOM MOORE • FORD STERLING
A Paramount Picture

AT THE STAR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 5.30 & 9.20.

JOHN BARRYMORE in ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION
ETERNAL LOVE
with CAMILLA HORN

AT THE WORLD
TO-DAY TO THURSDAY
At 2.30 & 7.15 Interpreter.
At 5.15 & 9.20 Orchestra.

QUEEN'S NEXT CHANGE

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT in THE NIGHT RIDE

Printed and published for the Proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise Limited, by DAVID CHRISTIAN WILSON, Business Manager, at 5a, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.